

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
AND  
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.**

**FILE NUMBER: 100-106670**

**MAIN FILE**

**SECTION: 14**



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

MAIN FILE

100-106670

SECTION 14

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 426X pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-28-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML

August 11, 1964

REC-21

Borger, Texas 79007

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of August 4th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance but trust you will understand the necessary reasons for this policy.

This Bureau does not have a list such as you mentioned available for distribution. I am enclosing, however, a copy of the list of organizations which have been cited as subversive by the Department of Justice pursuant to Executive Order 10450, along with other literature which I hope will be of interest. Perhaps you may also wish to secure a copy of "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" prepared and released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In it are listed groups and periodicals which have been cited by various state and Federal agencies, and a copy of it can be purchased for seventy cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Wilson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Malone  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

MAILED 25

AUG 11 1964

COMM-FBI


Enclosures (5)

DTP:ems

61 AUG 11 1964

(See page 2)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

  
Enclosures

List of Subversive Organizations

4-1-61 LEB Introduction

4-17-62 Internal Security Statement

"Faith in Freedom"

Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

TRUE COPY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP-4 JRM/ld

[REDACTED] b7(c)  
Borger, Texas  
August 4, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover  
Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C. 6076

Dear Sir:

Could I please have the latest list available of "questionable" groups in the racial unrest present within the United States? I had been of the opinion that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. had been "cleared" by the F.B.I., but a publication came to me today connecting him with many Communist organizations, among them the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, (later abolished by Tennessee's legislature, charging it with being a subversive organization) to become the Highlander Research and Education Center and has allied itself with the Presbyterian Student Center, which, according to this publication I received today, there are many "Communist affiliations of the individuals involved in the axis?"

I am chairman of my church's Committee on Christian Social Concerns (Methodist) and am extremely interested in getting the information asked for. As a committee we are trying to keep ourselves informed on all issues that concern the church.

Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

b7(c) [REDACTED]

REC-21

100- /

6 AUG 12 1964

EX 109

74007

[REDACTED] b7(c)  
Burger, James

August 4, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover  
Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Could I please have the latest list available of "questionable groups in the racial unrest present within the United States"? I had been of the opinion that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. had been cleared by the F.B.I., but a publication came to me today connecting him with many Communist organizations, among them the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, (later abolished by Tennessee legislature, charging it with being a subversive organization) to become the Highlander Research and Education Center has allied itself with the Presbyterian Student Center, which according to this publication I recall

CORRESPONDENCE



the "many" Communist affiliations of  
the individuals involved in the case.

I am chairman of my church's Committee  
on Christian Social Concerns (Methodist)  
and am extremely interested in getting  
the information asked for. As a committee  
we are trying to keep ourselves informed  
on all issues that concern the church.

Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely yours, b7(c)



August 11, 1964

100-10667-425  
[REDACTED]  
East Orange, New Jersey

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of August 5th has been received.

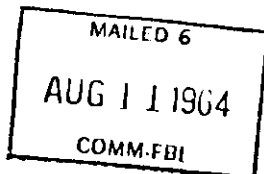
Although I would like to be of service, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/ld  
6076

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information pertaining to [REDACTED]

WAM:des (3)  
des

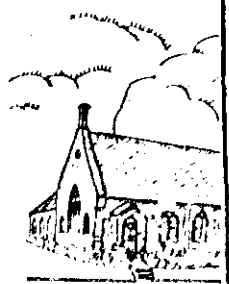
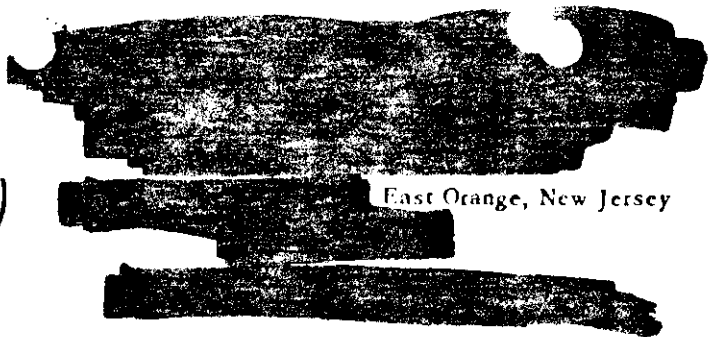
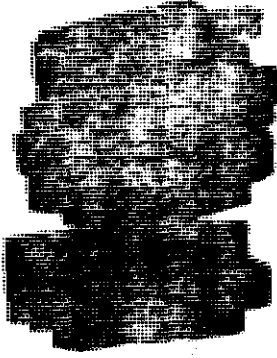


RECEIVED DIRECTOR

REC'D - DIRECTOR  
AUG 11 3 35 PM '64  
FBI

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

60 AUG 11 1964



- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

b7(c)

East Orange, New Jersey

August 5, 1964

lb

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
4936 - 30th Place  
Washington, D. C. 20008

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JOM/ld  
6076

Dear Sir:

During a recent conversation with a friend, the accusation was made that the Reverend Martin Luther King is a Communist.

I do not believe this and feel that it is a gross error to let such a rumor persist. The gentleman who made the accusation has a great deal of respect, as I do, for the F. B. I.

I feel sure if your office could assure my friend, through me, that Rev. King is not a Communist, it would add one little bit of calm on the troubled waters of our time.

Yours truly,



RND:ry

b7(c)

REC-2

AUG 9 1964

33 AUG 7 1964

COPIES OF THIS LETTER  
TO THE DIRECTOR  
AND THE SAC, NEW YORK  
AND THE SAC, NEW JERSEY  
FOR INFORMATION AND  
ACTION.

ack 7-11-64  
P.A. - 100

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 424 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8/5/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8/7/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8/6/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/16/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.



Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

July 28, 1964

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

On your recent visit to the State of Mississippi you made a statement that the FBI was an investigating force and not a police force, and that your organization could not protect the white workers and other such workers.

On July 24, 1964, Martin Luther King, a person upon whom there appears to be substantial evidence to support the fact that he is a communist, arrived in the City of Philadelphia, Mississippi, at approximately 3:30 P.M. From the time he arrived until the time of his departure King was given full protection which consisted of approximately 20 to 25 agents which were with him at all times. I believe that the protection of King could have been adequately handled by state and local law enforcement officers. As a citizen of this county and as a public official of our county, I am very interested in finding out by what authority you were authorized to give such protection to King. Your kind consideration in answering this inquiry will be appreciated.

EXP. PROC. 30 AUG 3 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JEM/ld  
6076

*Lawrence A. Riquier*  
SHERIFF

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

cc: [illegible]

END/CH

XEROX  
10 1964

REC-22

EX-108

AUG 3 1964

REFERENCE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson ☒  
DeLoach ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Casper ☒  
Callahan ☒  
Conrad ☒  
Felt ☒  
Gale ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Sullivan ☒  
Tavel ☒  
Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒

TO : C. D. DeLoach

DATE: 8-4-64

FROM : Mr. Morrell

SUBJECT: LEONARD E. WARREN  
JUDGE, 1ST DISTRICT  
NESHOPA COUNTY  
PHILADELPHIA, MISSISSIPPI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/ldh  
6076

By letter dated 7-28-64, captioned individual noted that the Director claimed the FBI was an investigative force and as such could not protect the civil rights workers and others. He then refers to Martin Luther King's visit to this area on 7-24-64 and stated King was given full FBI protection of approximately 20 to 24 Agents at all times. As a citizen of this county and as a public official of this county, Warren felt the protection of King could be handled adequately by local and state law enforcement officers. He commented that there is substantial evidence to support communist connections of King and forwarded the well-circulated flyer depicting King at the Highlander Folk School. He directed a copy of his communication to the President.

According to the Civil Rights desk of the General Investigative Division, Warren is considered a suspect in the current investigation looking toward the solution of this case. The victims were arrested at Philadelphia, Mississippi about 5:00 p.m., 6-21-64, and were released about 10:20 p.m. the following day. During interviews and contacts with the FBI, Warren has been vague as to his whereabouts the night the three missing rights workers were in jail.

## OBSERVATION:

FBI protection was extended to King as a result of an order issued by the President. To explain this to an individual who is considered a suspect in this investigation would only tend to confuse the FBI's long-standing position and Warren's sense of cooperation and responsibility does not merit it.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That his letter not be acknowledged.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

DTP:ems (4)

(See ADDENDUM Page 2)

79 AUG 11 1964

10 AUG 10 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Morrell to DeLoach Memorandum  
Re: Leonard E. Warren

ADDENDUM:

Sheriff Lawrence A. Rainey of Neshoba County forwarded practically an identical letter. Rainey is considered a principal suspect in this case and for the very same reasons above his communication should not be acknowledged.

*[Handwritten initials: P, JPM, TW]*

July 28, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/lu

6076

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

On your recent visit to the State of Mississippi you made a statement that the FBI was an investigating force and not a police force, and that your organization could not protect the Rights Workers and other such workers.

On July 24, 1964, Martin Luther King, a person upon whom there appears to be substantial evidence to support the fact that he is a communist, arrived in the City of Philadelphia, Mississippi, at approximately 3:30 P.M. From the time he arrived until the time of his departure King was given full FBI protection which consisted of approximately 20 to 24 FBI agents which were with him at all times. We believe that the protection of King could have been adequately handled by state and local law enforcement officers. As a citizen of this county and as a public official of our county, I am very interested in finding out by what authority you were authorized to give such protection to King. Your kind consideration in answering this inquiry will be appreciated.

Enclosed you will find a pamphlet which we think would be of interest to you and your organization.

LEONARD E. WARREN  
JUDGE, 1ST DISTRICT  
WESHOBA COUNTY  
PHILADELPHIA, MISSISSIPPI

1 Incl: Copy of Pamphlet

cc: PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON

LEW/flh

7-28-64

mailed to Dr. Branch

8-4-64

DTP

m.c.

REC-17

100-116670421

8 JUL 31 1964

1122

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Evans  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

Smith

AUL

XEROX

AUG 10 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

33 JUL-31 1964

44-25710

ENCLOSURE  
9 AUG 13 1964

# MARTIN LUTHER KING....AT COMMUNIST TRAINING SCHOOL



The above picture was made by an employee of the State of Georgia, at the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee during the Labor Day week-end of 1957. The photographer was sent to the Highlander Folk School by the Georgia Commission on Education. The Highlander Folk School was abolished by an act of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee at a later date because it was charged with being a subversive organization.

Those numbered in the picture are:

1. Martin Luther King, Jr., of the Montgomery boycott and the Birmingham riots. Karl Prussion, a counterspy for the FBI for twenty-two years, charges that Martin Luther King belongs to sixty Communist-front organizations — more than any Communist in the United States. He is promoted and encouraged by the Kennedys.
2. Abner W. Berry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.
3. Aubrey Williams, President of the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., The Transmission Belt in the South for the Communist Party.
4. Myles Horton, Director of Highlander Folk School for Communist Training, Monteagle, Tennessee.

These "Four Horsemen" of racial agitation have brought tension, disturbance, strife and violence in their advancement of the Communist doctrine of "racial nationalism."

**JOIN THE AUGUSTA COURIER IN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM**

Copies available — 100 for \$ 1.00 (Include .30c stamps for postage)

**Alert Americans Association, Box 1222, L.A. 83**

Order **RIGHT WING DIRECTORY**, listing all Right Wing Activities

121

August 5, 1964

REC 30

100-106670-420

X-17

[REDACTED]

Seguin, Texas 78155

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/K  
6076

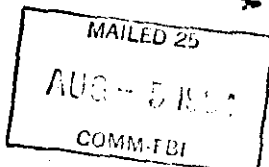
Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of July 28th, with enclosure, has been received. Thank you for your kind sentiments.

Although I would like to be of service, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



AUG 5 10 41 AM '64  
FBI  
REC'D-READING ROOM

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning [REDACTED] On 3-28-64 she was sent various pieces of literature concerning the topic of communism. Correspondent's enclosure was a stamped, self-addressed envelope utilized in reply.

WAM:mca

(3)

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

150  
AUG 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

July 28, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Please furnish me with the facts regarding  
Dr. Martin Luther King. Is he a Communist at present as claimed  
by some? Was he a former member of the Communist party?  
Did he discontinue membership with the party, when and for what  
reasons?

Thank you. Your organization and its efforts  
are always remembered in our prayers.

Sincerely,

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/ld

REC 30

100-106670-420

AUG 6 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

TC-8-11-64  
ack: 8-5-64  
will  
al

July 25, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Please furnish me with the facts regarding Mr. Martin Luther King. Is he a Communist at present as claimed by some? Was he a former member of the Communist party? Did he discontinue membership with the party, then and for what reasons?

Thank you. Your organization and its efforts are always remembered in our prayers.

[redacted]  
Bequin, Texas 78155

Sincerely, b7(c)  
[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-8 BY SP4 JMM/AL  
6076

CORRESPONDENCE  
18  
m

TC-8-4-64  
WPH: [unclear]  
8-5-64  
WPH: [unclear]



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-30-64

FROM : D. C. Morrell





ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JMM/MS

SUBJECT:   
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

6076

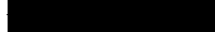

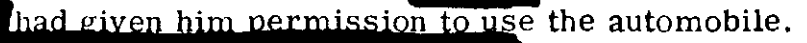
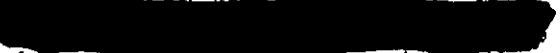
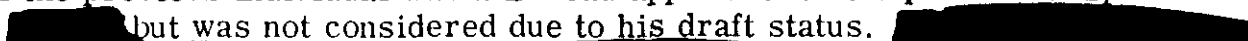

Tolson ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Casper ☒  
Callahan ☒  
Conrad ☒  
DeLoach ☒  
Evans ☒  
Malone ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Sullivan ☒  
Tavel ☒  
Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒

*Morrell*

On the date of 7-25-64  an attorney in Birmingham, Alabama, wrote the Director stating that on that date  read in the press that Martin Luther King, Jr., was being guarded by Agents of the FBI.  stated "If this is true, would you please cite to me the statutory authority by which the taxpayers' money is being used to guard an individual?" He felt quite certain that the FBI would not grant to  the use of Agents should he go to Harlem. He added that if the United States is going into the individual protection agency business it is time for all of us to reconsider and for some to get out.

As you know, at the request of President Johnson, our Agents did assist state police in affording protection to King during his visit in Jackson, Greenwood and Meridian, Mississippi, during July 21 through 24. This was in view of the reported assassination attempts to be made on King's life by a guerilla group.

b7(c)

Bureau files indicate that one  an attorney of Birmingham, Alabama, reported his automobile stolen  The thief claimed  had given him permission to use the automobile. Bureau files also reflect that one  with the same birth date of the previous individual was a Bureau applicant for the position of Special Agent  but was not considered due to his draft status. 

## OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATION:

From the tone of the incoming letter, correspondent may well hold pro-segregation views and since it is not unlikely that some or all of the file references set forth above may relate to correspondent, it does not appear judicious to furnish him a response. Certainly we do not want to tell him that we

1 - Mr. DeLoach

DCM:lch (3)

0 AUG 14 1964

ENCLOSURE

REC-54

EX 110

106670 419

AUG 4 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Mr. Tele. Room  
Mr. Holmes  
Miss Gandy

Morrell to DeLoach

RE: [REDACTED]

b7(c)

have afforded protection to Martin Luther King, Jr., as this would probably lead to further argumentative correspondence on his part and we cannot ver well deny action that we did, in fact, take. Accordingly, it is recommended that [REDACTED] letter not be acknowledged.

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

[REDACTED]

DURHAM, ALABAMA

July 25th, 1964

b7(c)

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, District of Columbia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/m  
6076

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have read today in the press Martin Luther King, Jr. is being guarded by agents of your service.

If this is true, would you please cite to me the statutory authority which the taxpayers' money is being used to guard an individual?

I feel quite sure that your agency would not grant to me the use of your agents should I decide to go to Harlem.

If the United States is going into the individual protection agency business, then it is time for all of us to reconsider and for some of us to get out.

Yours very truly,

ms

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

R  
29

Marybeth D. D. D.  
4/24/64 D. D. D.

REC-54

EX-110

ENCLOSURE

100-106670-419

16 JUL 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

FBI

Date: 7/30/64

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

Enclosed are 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, two copies are enclosed for information of Atlanta.

[REDACTED] was the source who furnished the information in the LHM.

AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF  
DATE 11/5/81

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/ld  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 7-31-84

- 5 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
  - ① - 100-106670 (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
  - ① - 100-158790 (BAYARD RUSTIN)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encls. 2)
  - (INFO) (RM)
  - ① - 100-6520-A (CPUSA NEGRO QUESTION)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-133062) (RACHELLE HOROWITZ) (43)
- 1 - New York

JMK:bca

(12)

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per

69 AUG 12 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-2-116-1994

NY 100-151548

The letterhead memorandum has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from [REDACTED]. This source has furnished highly sensitive information about the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration, thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the position of this valuable informant.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b(2)

b7(D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

July 31, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Bureau 100-3-116

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

On July 30, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin and Rachelle Horowitz (a confidante of Rustin) conferred on that date. Rustin remarked that he had to be at Gracie Mansion (official residence of Mayor Robert F. Wagner) at 10:00 a.m. (July 30, 1964). X

The same source advised on July 30, 1964, that Rustin and Reverend Martin Luther King conferred on that date. King inquired as to the time of the thing (appointment) with the Mayor. Rustin informed that it was set for 10:00 a.m. (July 30, 1964). King said he would need the statement for the press and asked how long it was. Rustin replied that it would be about one half page in length. X

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP1/gf/tes*  
ON *5-9-79*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *12-2-80* BY *SP4 JAM/lc*  
*6076*

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *Handwritten*  
DATE *6/17/74* *edg*

*Handwritten*  
*Leaves 11/2/77*

SECRET

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

During their conference King remarked that the evening papers (New York newspapers) gave very good coverage of yesterday's meeting, but that the morning papers had not. X

"The New York Times", July 30, 1964, page 1, column 1, reported that major civil rights leaders conferred in New York City on July 29, 1964, and agreed to recommend to their members to observe a "broad curtailment if not total moratorium" on all mass demonstrations until after the November 3, 1964, Presidential election. Among the leaders listed in attendance was Martin Luther King.

According to the source, King asked Rustin if he should repeat any of the things he mentioned earlier (to press), prompting Rustin to advise that he should say several things. These things, Rustin said, would be ready and he would give them to King when they arrived at Gracie Mansion. X

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned "Thurmond Assails A Leader of March". The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of eight non-Communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

On May 22, 1958, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Rachelle Horowitz was a member of the New York Unit of the Young Socialist League (YSL).

A characterization of the YSL appears in the Appendix attached hereto.

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL.

A confidential informant on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one S. SITEMAN, "Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

On April 9, 1956, another confidential informant advised as follows:

The YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL.

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Infiltration in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL) CONT'D.

The YSL and ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members.

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Young Socialist Challenge," which appeared as page five of "Labor Action," contained an undated statement from the National Action Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young Peoples Socialist League."

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation.

~~SECRET~~



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York  
July 31, 1954

Bureau 100-3-116

Title

Communist Party, United States of  
America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character

Internal Security - C

Reference

is made to the memorandum dated  
and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
MEMORANDUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-40624) (RUC)  
SUBJECT: CP, USA -  
NEGRO QUESTION,  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

DATE: 7/28/64

CLASS. & EXT. BY  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW

*SP-2 TAD/JRM/ty*  
*7/28/84*  
*4/23/80*

Re New York airtel 6/17/64.

Enclosed herewith are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum for the Bureau and appropriate copies for each office so noted, relating to the identification of CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE, who on June 16, 1964, met with MARTIN LUTHER KING, CLARENCE JONES, HARRY WACHTEL, and HENRY ARRINGTON in New York City.

This memorandum is designated Secret in conformity with referenced letterhead memorandum.

- ⑤ - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-106670 MARTIN LUTHER KING)
  - (1 - 100-438794 COMINFIL, SCLC)
  - (1 - 100-3-104-34 CP, USA, CI PROGRAM)
- 3 - Atlanta (Encls. 3) (Info) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-5586 MARTIN LUTHER KING)
  - (1 - 100-5718 SCLC)
  - (1 - 100-6520 CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION)
- 2 - Newark (Encls. 2)
  - (1 - 100- MARTIN LUTHER KING)
  - (1 - 100- COMINFIL, SCLC)
- 2 - Miami (Encls. 2) (RM)
  - (1 - 100- CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION)
  - (1 - 100- HENRY ARRINGTON)
- 6 - New York (Encls. 6) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-151548 CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION)
  - (1 - 100-73250 CLARENCE JONES)
  - (1 - 100-136585 MARTIN LUTHER KING)
  - (1 - 100-148289 HARRY A. WACHTEL)
  - (1 - 100-149194 COMINFIL, SCLC)
  - (1 - 100-129802 CP, USA CI PROGRAM)
- 2 - Chicago
  - (1 - 100-41217 CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE)

BRG:mkp

(20)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-2042

100-106670-  
NOT RECORDED  
98 AUG 7 1964

CG 100-40624

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(c) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (c)

[REDACTED] b(1)

[REDACTED] (c)

(c)

For the information of the Bureau and interested offices, GEORGE N. LEIGHTON, member of the firm of Mc Coy, Ming, and Leighton, has in the past done business with ELIJAH MUHAMMAD and the NOI, but this business has been confined to legal matters and there has been no suggestion that LEIGHTON or other members of his firm are associated with ELIJAH MUHAMMAD or the NOI in an other than business relationship.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

4-23-80

Chicago, Illinois

7/28/64

~~SECRET~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-2 TAD/STW/aj  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 7/28/84

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA -  
NEGRO QUESTION,  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to New York memorandum dated June 17, 1964.

The current Chicago telephone directory reflects that Chauncey Eskridge is a resident of 1484 East 56th Street, Chicago, Illinois, and is an attorney located at 123 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The following sources utilized in this memorandum have all furnished reliable information in the past:

(C) [redacted] that Chauncey Eskridge, a self-employed attorney in Chicago, who then resided at 6514 South Parkway Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, had been referred to by Elijah Muhammad as "our" income tax man in March, 1959.

(C) [redacted] advised that in the early part of August, 1960, Chauncey Eskridge of the firm of Mc Coy, Ming, and Leighton, 123 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, had been in contact with Elijah Muhammad concerning a legal matter (C) [redacted] that this matter concerned an apparent attack on Elijah Muhammad concerning an arrest in 1934 which referred to the charge of Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor. This source advised that Muhammad was interested in getting the record straight and that his contact with Eskridge concerned this legal matter only.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

ENCLOSURE

SECRET

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA -  
NEGRO QUESTION,  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Informants who are in a position to furnish information on the Nation of Islam in Chicago were contacted in late June and early July, 1964, and advised that Chauncey Eskridge was unknown to them as a member or having any activity in the Nation of Islam in Chicago.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECRET

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA -  
NEGRO QUESTION.  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL MATTERS

1

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly referred  
to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also  
known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On July 10, 1963, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On July 10, 1963, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

APPENDIX

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



EX 103

REC-123

100 - 166670 - 418

August 3, 1964

[Redacted]

Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear [Redacted]

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML  
607P

Your letter of July 28th has been received.

Pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice  
information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as  
confidential and is available for official use only. For this reason  
I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to  
respond in the manner you requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

AUG 3 11 52 AM '64  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

1 - Memphis - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

RR:blk  
(4) fll

MAILED 25  
JUL - 3 1964  
COMM-FBI

*[Handwritten signature]*

AUG 3 15 15 PM '64

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

*[Handwritten signature]*


*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

Room \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

AUG 10 1964

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

 b7(c)  
Greenwood, Mississippi  
July 28, 1964

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I desire information which you have concerning  
The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King. Again and again  
I have heard him accused to be a communist or to be  
involved in communist front organizations. I am after  
the truth, and would appreciate any information you  
have regarding him.

I am greatly concerned that this material be  
in writing and have the official seal of the F. B. I.,  
if this is possible. I detest 'heavenly hunts' and am  
seeking this information in order that I might help  
stop one.

Sincerely yours,  


ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-81 BY SP4 JAM/ML  
6076

b7(c)

REC-123

100 - 11611 - 418  
AUG 4 1964

EX 109

CONFIDENTIAL  
3

REC-28

100-106670-417

July 31, 1964

[REDACTED]

Fullerton, California

Dear [REDACTED]

b7(c)

Your letter of July 22nd has been received and I want to thank you for your kind remarks concerning the FBI.

Pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice, the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential and are available for official use only. For this reason, I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to respond in the manner you requested.

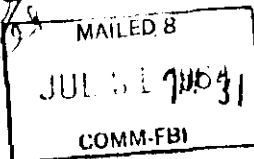
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JLM/ML  
6076

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning correspondent with whom we have corresponded in the past. In her incoming, correspondent asks about any connection between communism and Martin L. King, presumably the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King.  
RR:dll (3)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



RECEIVED DIRECTOR

9 AUG 10 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

JUL 30 11 12 AM '64  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

JUL 31 3 32 PM '64  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Bishop  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

Fullerton, Calif.  
July 22, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
F. B. I.  
Washington, D. C.

6-

Dear Mr. Hoover,

If you have any kind of pamphlet or documentation on Martin L. King and his activities, I would surely appreciate having it sent.

If there is any information you can send me, I would very much like to have about 10 copies. We know some Negroes who think Mr. King is pure as the driven snow as far as any communist influence is concerned. I know these people would read and believe if it is accurate information.

If there is any charge for the publication, please let me know and I'll send the money. I think the F.B.I. is a fine organization, and I am most grateful that we Americans have the F.B.I. working for our country's best interest.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

EXP-PROC

36 JUL 27 1964

[REDACTED]

Fullerton, California

REC-28

100-111111-417

JUL 27 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

12-2W

SP4JRW/ku

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8/5/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

12-2-80  
SP4J MM 14  
2  
FOR  
ON 8-684  
6076

FBI

Date: 8/6/64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

~~(Priority or Method of Mailing)~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

**SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED**

SUBJECT: CP, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

ReNYteletype dated 8/5/64.

Enclosed are 6 copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above, two copies are enclosed for Atlanta; one copy is enclosed for Newark.

PRIVATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE

- (4) - Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)  
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)  
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encl. 2)  
(1 - 100-6520-A) (CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION)  
1 - Newark (100- ) (Encl. 1) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-135585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)  
1 - New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)  
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)  
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)  
1 - New York  
JMK:bca

ЛМК: бса

(13)

ENCLOSURE  
Classified

6080

CARBON COPY

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

sent

NOT RECORDED  
72 AUG 14 1964

60 AUG 18 1964

~~172~~ AUG 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-3-116-2101

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-151548

[REDACTED] was the source who furnished the information in the letterhead.

This LHM is classified "SECRET" because it contains information from [REDACTED]. This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

b(2) b(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

b(1)

CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
August 6, 1964

Bureau  
100-3-116

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

On August 5, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin and Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., were in contact on that date. King asked if Rustin had done any thinking on what needs to be done to dramatize the finding of the boys (the finding of the bodies of the three Mississippi civil rights workers). ~~At this~~, Rustin advised King to send a telegram to the National Council of Churches, to the National Council of Bishops of the Catholic Church, and to the Board of Rabbis, requesting them to declare this Sunday (August 9, 1964) as a day of repentance. ~~X~~

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

12-2-82  
CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY SP4-V. Amk  
FORM 11-1-84  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 2  
6076

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 6/7/79

Classified  
Excluded  
Date of Review

6080 2  
Red fed 1/20/77

ENCLOSURE

Rep 1, 2, 3 Red 100  
by SP 1/20/77  
5/9/79



~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Rustin posed the question as to how repentance should be brought about, concluding that members of these religious groups should repent not by feeling sorry for them (civil rights workers) but instead, by dedicating themselves to the eradication of all the vestiges of segregation and discrimination and by rededicating themselves to work for the freedom and justice of all men. X

Rustin, according to the source, urged King to call a press conference for that evening (August 5, 1964) at which time he should read the telegram. X

During their conference, King and Rustin also considered matters relating to the forthcoming Democratic National Convention, (August 24, 1964, in Atlantic City). Rustin in this regard said he had been unable to ascertain what the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) intend to do "around" the convention. X

Rustin told King that he was trying to avoid getting him (King) involved in something (demonstrations) which could alienate all "our friends". Rustin said if they (SNCC and CORE) have any demonstrations and civil disobedience, regardless of what the situation is, all the labor people, all of "our friends in the Democratic Party, and that is where all of our white friends are, and that is where most of the money comes from that we receive from white people, there is going to be a terrific squabble". Rustin concluded: "All of Walter Reuther's people (Walter Reuther, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations) (AFL-CIO), and Helstein's people (Ralph L. Helstein, President of United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers) and most of the people we know, are very distressed over the way things are opening up". X

SECRET

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

King, in discussing what position he would play at the convention, said he was considering the advisability of fasting. In this way he would be doing something that would not be disruptive or border on civil disobedience. The fast would begin about the time the credentials committee meets and continue until the end of the convention. X

Rustin advised King that in the event he decides to fast, he should issue a statement before he begins, telling why he is fasting. X

King said the fast would be a creative thing with spiritual overtones and would not place him in a position of doing nothing. X

Rustin said that by fasting, King would be extremely dramatic in action, as it would call attention to the problem (civil rights). He said King should make it clear that he was dealing with a moral issue, to arouse the moral conscience of the nation to the entire political and social factors of which the Mississippi delegation is a destructive symbol. X

*attached*  
The same confidential source advised on August 5, 1964, that Clarence Jones and the Reverend Martin Luther King conferred on that date. Jones said he was in the process of formulating some things, and had in fact, met with "our friend" on that date at his (Jones') home. Jones said he had wanted to get some ideas in general, and referred to the civil rights movement in particular and its relation to Senator Goldwater, adding that he thought it was important to set down in memorandum form "certain key things, which would be included in any article". He said X

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

once that was done, the actual completion of any article would be easy. King said he thought the impact of the article would be greater before the election (Presidential election) than after, which prompted Jones to say that he was talking about a matter of days. King said he thought it was needed, and should give analysis in depth of "this whole thing", commenting that "a lot of white liberals are confused".

King told Jones that he needed an outline of the article which he (Jones) was preparing so he could send it to the magazine, either "Look" or "Saturday-Evening Post". Jones said he would finish the outline on that day (August 5, 1964) and get it in the mail so King would have it by Friday (August 7, 1964).

King told Jones that with reference to the outline, that he (King) wanted to reiterate that he advocates non-violence and thinks it is the most "potent weapon", and will continue to advocate it, but adds, however, that he agreed with Jones that non-violence does not exist in a vacuum, and that a need now exists for white people to work to provide concrete solutions to injustices. King told Jones that there is thinking now prevalent among militant (civil rights leaders) that if the movement gets more militant, "you can somehow capture political power". Both agreed that alliances are now needed among whites and Negroes.

King said the article should also show that it is wrong to believe that the Negro movement has alienated people, remarking instead, that it has brought "latent" tensions and hostilities to the surface. King instructed Jones to analyze in his article the rioting which has taken place, pointing out that it is easier to condemn than determine their cause.

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Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
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Internal Security - C

In continuing their conference, Jones asked King when he could confer with him again. King said he would be back in New York City on Saturday, (August 8, 1964); will preach at the Riverside Church on Sunday; will meet with the Research Committee on Tuesday; will go to the World's Fair on Wednesday; will hold a couple of conferences on Thursday; and will go "out of the country on Friday". He said he could possibly meet with Jones on Thursday.

The "New York Herald Tribune", issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned "Thurmond Assails A Leader of March". The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

*Dep Dir, Man W.  
The question is whether*

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of eight non-Communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Clarence Jones is the  
General Counsel for the Gandhi  
Society For Human Rights, 15 East  
40th Street, New York City.

*frequent statement  
re: "Gandhi Society" info.  
Communist*

[REDACTED]

b(1)

The LYL has been designated  
pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

It is to be noted that in the  
past, it has been determined that when  
King and Jones refer to "our friend" and  
"our man", they are referring to Stanley  
Levison. [REDACTED] position  
of leadership in the Labor Youth

*4/10*

F B I

Date: 8/10/64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4JAM/ML

6076

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReNYteletype, dated 8/7/64.

Enclosed are 7 copies of a LHM captioned and dated as above.

[REDACTED] was the source who furnished the information used in the LHM.

This LHM is classified "SECRET" because it contains information from [REDACTED]. This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

ENCLOSURE

- 5 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)  
    (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (RM)  
    (1 - 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)  
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encls. 2) (RM)  
    (1 - 100-658824) (CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION)  
1 - New York (100-136545) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)  
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)  
1 - New York

JMK:bca  
(12)  
C. C. Wick

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

AGENCY NY  
REQ. FOR 100-106670  
DATE 8/11/64  
HOW FURN. NY  
BY SP-PC-5

AUG 11 1964

NOT RECORDED

172 AUG 14 1964

INT. SEC.

60 AUG 10 1964

1cc antel + 1cc ny memo 8/10

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New York, New York

August 10, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File # Bureau

100-3-116

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist ~~in~~ in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

On August 7, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin and the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., conferred on that date. The source said Rustin apprised King of the fact that he had cleared with Joseph Rauh (General Counsel for the United Auto Workers, American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL - CIO) and others about the proposed visit of his (King) to the White House, and "they feel it is OK".

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP1 gpf/es*  
ON *5-9-79*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *12-2-80* BY *SP4 PMH*  
*6076*

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *Class*  
DATE *6/19/79* *terg*

~~CL~~ *6080*  
~~E~~ *2*  
~~Enclosure~~ *11/23/79*

*100-100170*  
ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

SECRET

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Rustin, the source said, then counseled with King about a telegram which he recommended King send immediately. It was as follows: X

"Urgent matter concerning continuation of moratorium and possibility of further conflict in urban centers present problems that should be layed before you immediately. I therefore urgently request opportunity to see you at your earliest convenience. Will have representative reach White House Monday by telephone to work out details if appointment next week is possible." X

According to the source, King approved the telegram. In continuing their conference, Rustin told King he would contact Lee White (Special Assistant to President) at the White House and make appointment for next week, provided it is convenient with the President. X

Rustin advised King to talk with the President about several things including this "you know" (presumably what he referred to in the telegram), but he cautioned King not to mention this to reporters when he departs from the White House. Furthermore, Rustin said an understanding should be reached with the President that neither will mention it (presumably about what is in telegram). X

The "New York Herald Tribune", issue of August 14, 1953, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned "Thurmond Assails A Leader of March". The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

SECRET



~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

The YCL has been designated  
pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of  
February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1,  
contained an article which stated that  
Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War  
Resisters League, was one of eight  
non-Communist observers at the Communist  
Party National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an  
east coast Communist newspaper which  
suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

~~SECRET~~

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8/4/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8/4/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

Date of Mail 8-11-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

**SEE NEXT PAGE**

Subject JUNE MAIL Martin Luther King, Jr.

Removed By 65 AUG 11 1964

File Number 100-106670-10

Permanent Serial Charge Out

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☒ For your information: JUNE file BEING PROCESSED AND  
will be sent AT A LATER DATE.

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
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X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

F B I

Date: 8/3/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CP, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReNYteletypes dated 7/31/64 and 8/1/64.

Enclosed are 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; two copies are enclosed for Atlanta.

\_\_\_\_\_ was the source who furnished the information in the LHM.

Files of the NYO contain insufficient information to identify DON ALEXANDER.

- (5) - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)  
    (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)  
    (1 - 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)  
    Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encls. 2) (RM)  
    (1 - 100-6520-A) (CP, USA - NEGRO QUESTION)  
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)  
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)  
1 - New York

JMK:bca  
(11)

CARBON COPY

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

56 AUG 12 1964  
11 35

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-116-2027

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-27-87 BY SP4/MLA  
6076

NY 100-151548

This letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" because it contains information from [REDACTED] This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

b(2)  
b7(D)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
August 3, 1964

Bureau  
100-3-116

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

On July 31, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that one Don Alexander, who represented himself to be associated with radio station WLIB in New York, New York, conferred with Bayard Rustin on that date. Alexander apprised Rustin that Mayor Wagner of New York City, had just announced his rejection of the demands of civil rights leaders for the establishment of an independent civilian police review board, and wanted Rustin's remarks as a consequence. Rustin said he had maintained from the very beginning (commencement of the Harlem disturbance) that two things were necessary to insure racial peace: that a police review board be established and that Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan of the New York City Police Department be suspended. (Police Lieutenant who shot and killed a Negro youth, James Powell, July 16, 1964). X

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 6080 2  
Exempt from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
11/20/77

~~Group 1~~  
~~Excluded from automatic~~  
~~downgrading and~~  
~~declassification~~

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *Class*  
DATE *11/11/77*

ENCLOSURE *5-9-77*

100-106670-



~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Rustin said it was obvious that "we" (Negro leaders) cannot go to the Negro community and ask that they refrain from demonstrating unless the city officials of New York are going to accede to these demands. If the Mayor had not seen fit to act, that was tragic, Rustin said. He said under these circumstances he would not urge anyone in New York to respect the requests of civil rights leaders not to demonstrate. X

"The New York Times", July 30, 1964, page 1, column, reported that major civil rights leaders conferred in New York City, on July 29, 1964, and agreed to recommend to their members to observe a "broad curtailment if not total moratorium" on all mass demonstrations until after the November 3, 1964 Presidential elections.

Alexander asked if his understanding was correct that a good likelihood exists that many groups (civil rights) will be staging mass demonstrations in view of the Mayor's actions. Rustin replied "we" shall do something that is meaningful, and if that includes a mass demonstration, he would be in favor of such action. X

According to the source, Alexander said many of the leaders on the local civil rights level had disagreed with the tactics on the part of the national leadership, which ordered a curtailment of demonstrations until after election day. Rustin said if Negroes receive their demands, he would be happy to curtail demonstrations, but said demands cannot be curtailed in a vacuum. He said they must be curtailed in relation to whether "we" are getting results, therefore he would not support one side or the other. X

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Alexander asked if the decision of the civil rights leaders to curtail demonstrations was arrived at from the point of view that mass demonstrations create a great amount of anti-Negro sentiment. Rustin replied that there are many white people in the middle, who find certain types of mass demonstrations under certain circumstances, and certain types of rioting tend to pull them in support of the Goldwater forces. He said he thought part of the reason to curtail the demonstrations was in order to prevent Goldwater from being elected President. To elect Goldwater, Rustin said, would prevent the implementation of the Civil Rights Act. He said he thought the leaders were trying to hold out something which looked as if "we" were trying to be reasonable, but added "we" can only be reasonable if they (City officials) meet "our" demands. X

In response to a question of Alexander as to what Rustin's impression of Commissioner Murphy, New York City Police Department, was, Rustin said Murphy did not intend to give one inch, and that he was the chief culprit and should be dismissed immediately. The grounds for Murphy's dismissal, Rustin said, should be: that he used more "violence" than necessary during the riots; that he continues to permit crime in Harlem; and has failed to move against Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan. X

During the night of July 31, 1964, the same confidential source advised that Bayard Rustin was in contact with Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., on that date. The reason for the contact, the source said, was to consider the statement of Mayor Wagner of New York City, issued that date (announcing the rejection of their demands for the establishment of a civilian review board to review police brutality cases). Rustin told King that the general feeling in New York was that his statement was "not enough, as we told him". X

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

King said he was getting many calls asking for his comments on the Mayor's statement. Rustin replied that there was only one thing for him (King) to say and that was "that you (King) made it clear when you came to New York that you felt that one thing that would bring peace and harmony was the nine point program which included the review board and that you were very sorry that the Mayor did not see his way clear to do it." X

Rustin also said King should expect to be asked questions as to whether he thinks people in New York should break the moratorium on demonstrations. Rustin advised King to answer that by stating, that he was not in New York and that that was up to the people of New York. X

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned "Thurmond Assails A Leader of March". The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of eight non-Communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

~~SECRET~~

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/31/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/31/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/30/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

F B I

Date: 7/30/64

Transmit the following in (type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CIRM  
IS - C  
(OO:NY)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JML/ML  
6576

ReNYteletype, dated 7/28, 29/64, captioned as  
above.

Enclosed herewith are 7 copies of a letterhead  
memorandum dated and captioned as above; two copies are  
furnished Atlanta.

- 5 - Bureau (100-3-116) (Encls. 7) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
  - (1 - 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encl. 2)
  - (INFO) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-652-A) (CPUSA, NEGRO QUESTION)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1 - New York

JMK:boa  
(11)

Approved: [Signature]  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent            M Per           

66 AUG 12 1964

ENCLOSURE

100-106670  
NOT RECORDED  
29 AUG 6 1964

CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED 100-3-116-1999



NY 100-151548

The source furnishing the information was [REDACTED]

Indices of the NYO contain no reference to BEN MC LAREN.

This letterhead has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from [REDACTED] source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. It is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of this informant in furnishing information of this nature.

b(2)  
b7(D)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New York, New York  
July 30, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Bureau  
100-3-116

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JML

6076

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 28, 1964, that Bayard Rustin conferred with an unidentified male on that date. Rustin remarked that "we" (Reverend Martin Luther King, Rustin and others) were with Mayor Wagner of New York City, from 10:00 p.m., July 27, 1964, until 2:30 a.m., July 28, 1964, and from 1:00 p.m., July 28, 1964, until early evening, July 28, 1964. X

Rustin said the Mayor had agreed to go to Washington, D. C., on Monday (August 3, 1964) to request ten million dollars to aid people in the ghetto (Harlem). Rustin said "we" have convinced the Mayor that he should report that the problem (riot in Harlem) was economic; therefore he is trying to find 1500 jobs by Monday for young Negroes in the ghettos. X

~~SECRET~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 11/1/77

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Another point under negotiation with the Mayor, Rustin said, is the establishment of a civilian commission to investigate alleged cases of police brutality. Rustin said this proposed commission would be comprised of Negroes, Puerto Ricans and whites. He said, however, that Police Commissioner Murphy was fighting this to the bitter end. X

Rustin was asked by the unidentified male why Mayor Wagner had asked King to come to New York City. Rustin answered that Mayor Wagner could not negotiate with the Negro leaders in New York because they were "stupid and crackpots"; furthermore, Rustin said Wagner wanted the "umbrella" of King's name in the negotiations. He said some Negroes in Harlem were screaming that King had no right to come to New York because conditions here were none of his business. X

On the night of July 23, 1964, the same confidential source advised that Rustin and Martin Luther King had conferred during the night. King inquired if Rustin had heard any results of the conference between the Mayor and Police Commissioner Murphy. Rustin replied, "Murphy is impossible; this indicates to me that they are putting up a real fight". King said the Mayor was still meeting with the Commissioner, and that he (King) had been requested by the Mayor to stand by. King said it was urgent that "we" meet with him. X

As regards any agreement reached between the Mayor and him, King said several problems were involved, namely: his (King's) fear of criticism from Harlem Negro leaders, and the possibility that he would be placed in the role of "Uncle Tom". Rustin agreed that King should not be placed in the role of a negotiator. X

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~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

King was of the opinion that the Harlem leaders would agree to certain issues if they did not think that he had proposed them and agreed to them in the conference with the Mayor. In continuing their conference, King was of the opinion that there should be a press conference on July 29, 1964. To this Rustin suggested that King's press conference should be held in Harlem, possibly at A. Philip Randolph's (office of A. Philip Randolph, President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO, at 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York) to show the people that the conference was at the seat of the problem. Rustin told King that he should stay out of the Harlem "mess" and that he, Rustin, would get a group of leaders to give him (King) a vote of confidence and thank him for coming to New York. Rustin said King should state during the conference the following: that he talked for hours with the Mayor bringing to his attention the relationship between the economic problems and the disorder; that he urged the Mayor to contact the Governor of New York and the Federal Government as a symbol of how this problem should be handled nationally; and that he (King) had been urged to go to other cities in this regard, including Rochester, New York. Also King was told by Rustin to state that his job had been completed, and it was up to the leaders (Harlem) to reap whatever benefit they could from the approach he had taken with the Mayor, and that he (King) assumed they would be negotiating. Whatever "comes out", Rustin said, everybody knows, would be the result of what he (King) had done. In this way, Rustin told King, he would not have to recommend it, accept it, or be there when it is accepted. X

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Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Rustin advised King that it would be preferable to hold his press conference at 2:00 p.m., on July 29, 1964, rather than at 11:00 a.m., as suggested by King, since a 2:00 p.m. conference would be too late for the afternoon papers and that he would get a better press from the morning papers. He concluded, "we want the best possible play in 'The New York Times'". ~~X~~

Following his press conference King should leave New York City, Rustin recommended in concluding their conference. ~~X~~

The "New York Herald Tribune", issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned "Thurmond Assails a Leader of March". The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of eight non-Communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast, Communist newspaper until it suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

On July 29, 1964, the same confidential source advised that Bayard Rustin contacted a Ben Mc Laren (phonetic) on that date, informing him that Martin King had decided to meet with the Harlem leaders, and that he (Rustin) had taken upon himself to set the meeting for noon on July 29, 1964. Rustin said the meeting would be in the Brotherhood Auditorium (Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 217 West 125th Street, New York City). X

The source advised on July 29, 1964, that Rustin and A. Philip Randolph conferred on that date. Rustin apprised him that King was in "dutch" with the sensible Harlem leaders, and he (Rustin) had called a meeting in Randolph's name to be held in Brotherhood Hall. Randolph said he was opposed to King's presence in New York, but added "that is neither here nor there now". Randolph agreed to the meeting, and said he would like to help King, and would be in attendance. X

~~SECRET~~

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/29/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF CL 432

FBI

Date: 7/29/64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE 7/15/81 2:50 PM  
Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReNYteletype to Bureau, 7/26/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six  
copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above, and two  
copies are enclosed for Atlanta.

Source used in the LHM [REDACTED]

- ④ - Bureau (100-3-116)(Encl. 6)(RM)  
(1 - 100-106670)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)  
2 - Atlanta (100-5586)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)(Encl. 2)  
(INFO)(RM)  
(1 - 100-6520-A)(CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION)  
1 - New York (100-73250)(CLARENCE JONES)(42)  
1 - New York (100-136585)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)(42)  
1 - New York

JCS:bca

(10) 6- ENCLOSURE

Approved: [Signature]  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED

98 AUG 5 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

58 AUG 11 1964

AUG 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-116-1979



NY 100-151548

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This LHM has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from [REDACTED]. This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of this informant in furnishing information of this nature.

b(2)

b7(D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
July 29, 1964

Bureau  
100-3-116

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

On July 25, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that Martin Luther King, Jr., contacted Clarence Jones on that date. Jones told King that he was making notes as to the ways in which the whole question of lawlessness and murders of civil rights workers can be placed before the Federal Government. King complained that his request for Marshals to insure the voting rights of Negroes did not get enough coverage in San Francisco (before the Platform Committee of the National Republican Convention held in San Francisco in the beginning of July, 1964), and he said he would bring it up again before the Democratic Convention Platform Committee. (The National Democratic Convention is being held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on August 24, 1964.)

12-280

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/LL  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 7-29-84  
6076

~~SECRET~~

Group 1  
~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF 1-5-78  
DATE 1-5-78 AP/LL

6080  
CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

King pointed out although organizationally he is limited to the South so many people look to him for national leadership. King thought it unwise to come to New York City and speak in Harlem or Bedford-Stuyvesant because the "Communist groups would do everything they could to discredit me."

According to King, Mayor Wagner of New York City asked David Livingston (President of District 65, Retail, Wholesale Department Store Union, American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO) to ask King to meet with him (Wagner) unofficially to deal with the New York City problem. Jones advised that King should meet only after the local Negro leaders have met with the Mayor or King would be called "Tom" for not consulting with local leadership. Both men agreed Mayor Wagner has not given the kind of leadership which the situation demands. Jones complained that no one in Harlem is listening to James Farmer (National Director of Congress of Racial Equality, CORE) or to responsible leaders because these leaders are unable to give discontented Negroes any concrete results.

Jones remarked that the average Negro in New York City views the policeman as one who will not protect his rights and there is an absence of confidence in the police. Jones described Mayor Wagner as "stupid" for not establishing a civilian review board (to review cases of alleged police brutality).

Both men agreed that King's meeting with Mayor Wagner should take place on the basis that King has been invited by the Mayor and that he has been invited as a moral force and a prominent leader and that the meeting is official and open, and that the

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Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

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Meeting will take place with the permission of local leaders or have their representatives present, and that King should be free to make a statement to the press stating that demands of local Negro leaders are legitimate emphasizing the need for a civilian review board. According to Jones, the opposition to a civilian review board to hear police brutality cases comes from "politics with the Police Department and from the Catholic Church since the Police Department has always been a large plum of the Irish Catholic Community". In response to King's question as to what his role should be when he meets with the Mayor, Jones stated that King could urge that there be a summit conference of Negro leaders which, he said, is in the offing anyway to develop a national program to obtain better protection for the rights of Negroes against police actions. In answer to King's inquiry as to how he could speak out against police brutality, Jones stated King could ask the Justice Department to launch an immediate review and investigation as to the administration of justice by police departments in major cities having large Negro populations.

Regarding the forthcoming National Elections, Jones told King he was concerned with Senator Goldwater (Senator Barry Goldwater from Arizona, the Republican nominee for the Presidency) and the position of civil rights forces. Jones stated that while he agreed with the position which was presented by other people about supporting President Johnson, he thought that merely calling for support of President Johnson "in the present context has certain elements of trap in it". Continuing, Jones said that the thought they have got to extract a little more concession from the Federal Government while at the same time maintaining a little

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Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

more degree of maneuverability. Jones said that this is the real problem about this particular election, and he said that Negroes really have nowhere to go. According to Jones, the Negroes cannot vote for Goldwater and Johnson knowing that has greater flexibility and he can really move a little more to the right than he normally would have moved. King agreed with the position.

Jones informed King that he would like to give King a draft of a possible article about which King might consider contacting Harvey Shapiro in "The New York Times". Jones stated that in the article he thought they would try to do two things. According to Jones, it would cover the new stage in the civil rights movement, the post Civil Rights Bill and the new problems. It would tie into significance of the anti-Democratic coalition of forces which have grouped themselves around Goldwater, and what this means for the Negro and for the country. It would also deal with the white backlash. Jones remarked that there is no other leader in the country who can get to the heart of the white backlash as King can. He stated that in those areas where the white backlash exists, all of these people have consciences and all of them know basically that segregation and discrimination are wrong. King asked Jones if this would be the best thing to do, and Jones said that he merely mentioned it and was leaving it to King's judgment. King considered having the article published in a magazine such as "Look", "Life", or "The Saturday Evening Post", and Jones agreed with this action. Jones said that he could have the article ready by this Friday. King instructed Jones to work on the article.

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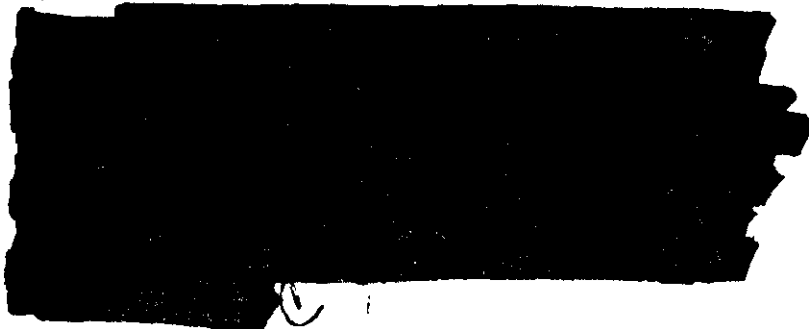
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Jones urged King to plan a national day to honor the "fallen martyrs", the three in Mississippi (the three civil rights workers who are missing in Mississippi) and the four girls in Birmingham (the four girls who were killed when a church was bombed in Birmingham, Alabama). Jones suggested that it be similar to the March on Washington and he suggested August 28, 1964. He indicated that this should be done in order to bring these victims into the moral spotlight and to put more pressure on the Federal Government.

The March on Washington,  
which took place in Washington, D. C.  
on August 28, 1963, was a civil rights  
demonstration.

Clarence Jones is the General  
Counsel for the Gandhi Society For  
Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street,  
New York City.



The LYL has been designated  
pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 7/29/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CPUSA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/1  
b7b

Enclosed are 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum,  
captioned and dated as above.

[REDACTED] was the source who furnished the information in the LHM. b(2)  
b7(D)

The files of the NYO contain insufficient  
subversive information on the name LIVENWORTH L.  
WINGATE to document.

- ⑤ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
  - (1 - 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encls. 2)
  - (INFO) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-6520-A) (CPUSA NEGRO QUESTION)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1 - New York

JMK:bca  
(12) 56 AUG 14 1964

100-106670-  
NOT RECORDED  
191 AUG 4 1964

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

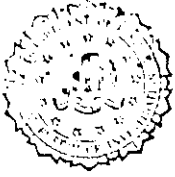
1941  
ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-

NY 100-151548

This LHM is classified "Secret" because it contains information from [REDACTED]. This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

b(2)  
b7(D)





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
July 29, 1964

Bureau  
100-3-116

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, United States of America  
Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

On July 28, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin conferred with a Reverend Callender on that date (Reverend Herbert Callender, New York City). Callender said he was concerned about Martin King (Reverend Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) and the Mayor (Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City) "as opposed" to the Unity Council. ~~X~~

"The New York Times", Tuesday, July 28, 1964, Page 15, column 2, reports that Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., met with Mayor Robert Wagner on the night of July 27, 1964 in New York City. According to the article, Livingston L. Wingate, a member of the newly formed United Council of Harlem Organizations, expressed displeasure at the presence of Dr. King in the city, and said representatives of the Harlem community

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DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 vrm/lw  
6076

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF Class  
DATE 11/15/77

~~SECRET~~  
~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

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~~100-3-116~~  
~~11/15/77~~

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Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

groups were mad at the Mayor for  
importing King, and resented King's  
discussing community problems with  
the Mayor before talking to them.

According to the source, Callender asked if it  
was possible to have King postpone any kind of statement  
about Harlem and instead, say that he did not want to  
say anything about Harlem until after he met with the  
Unity Council. Rustin said he wanted to inform  
Callender on a few things, namely that on the day Mayor  
Wagner returned to New York (from vacation on Wednesday,  
July 22, 1964) he asked King to come to New York City.  
King refused, Rustin said, informing the Mayor that  
until he (the Mayor) met with the Unity Council and  
until he (King) had met with them thereafter, he could  
not come to New York. Rustin said King told him  
yesterday (July 27, 1964) that Mayor Wagner had asked  
to meet with him last night. X

Rustin, in continuing, said he conferred with  
Livingston Wingate yesterday (July 27, 1964) and  
informed him that King could not meet the Mayor until  
after he (King) met his Council, prompting Wingate  
to promise an answer. And as late as 5:15 p.m. yesterday,  
Rustin said Wingate advised that King should come to  
New York because the Council would meet with him.  
To a question as to who comprised the Council, Rustin  
said Wingate told him they were debating the issue. X

Rustin said when "we" (King and his party)  
arrived in Harlem last night, it was only then that  
"we" discovered that the Council had turned down a  
meeting with King. Rustin said that in preparation  
of King's meeting with the Council, he (Rustin)  
had prepared a statement which included the following: X

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Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

complete endorsement of the Unity Council proposals and no discussion with the Mayor other than on those proposals; that King had come to New York because Harlem was the capitol of the Negro world and that such problems as jobs could not be settled in New York, and that they had to be settled in order to get Federal aid; that King thought he was meeting with the Council ; that he (King) had told the Mayor he would not come until he had met with Negro leaders; and that if the Mayor proposed anything to King, King would insist that representatives of the Unity Council be there if the Mayor was offering anything. Rustin said King was a national leader and if the President or the Mayor of some important city calls, he cannot say no but instead, can only enumerate conditions. ~~X~~

Rustin said his opinions of the Council was that it was unworkable because it was destructive. The committee, Rustin said, was being used by Joe Overton (leader of the Harlem Labor Council) to gain power. Furthermore, Rustin said the Council would disintegrate the minute schools, jobs, housing and other needs are "touched", because it would be a question of integration as against separation. Rustin then remarked, "why should anyone pay any attention to these people". Callender said it would have been good from a symbolic point of view if King had met with them (Council). ~~X~~

According to Rustin, King had excellent advice on how to proceed, and he proceeded properly, and that ultimately this will be made clear. ~~X~~

The "New York Herald Tribune",  
issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1,  
contains an article captioned "Thurmond

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Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Assails A Leader of March". The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of eight non-Communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/ma

CC \_\_\_\_\_

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *Class*  
DATE *6/17/79*

FBI NEW YORK

257 AM URGENT 7-29-64 JAA

TO DIRECTOR -11- AND ATLANTA

/ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED/

FROM NEW YORK 3 P

~~CRM-POWDEM.~~ *COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS*  
*DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING SHOOTING OF*  
BUFILES ONE ZERO ZERO DASH THREE DASH ONE ONE SIX AND ONE FIVE

SEVEN DASH SIX DASH THREE FIVE. NYFILES ONE ZERO ZERO DASH ONE FIVE ONE  
FIVE FOUR EIGHT AND ONE FIVE SEVEN DASH EIGHT NINE TWO. *b(2) b(7)(D)*

ON JULY TWENTY EIGHT SIXTY FOUR, [REDACTED]  
FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFO WHICH IF DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU  
MUST BE CLASSIFIED SE. [REDACTED]

ON JULY TWENTY EIGHT SIXTY FOUR, MARTIN LUTHER KING CONTACTED  
BAYARD RUSTIN. KING INQUIRED IF RUSTIN HAD HEARD ANY RESULTS OF THE  
CONFERENCE MAYOR WAGNER WAS HAVING WITH POLICE COMMISSIONER MURPHY.  
RUSTIN STATED QUOTE "MURPHY IS IMPOSSIBLE. THIS INDICATES TO ME THEY ARE  
PUTTING UP A REAL FIGHT WITH HIM" UNQUOTE. KING INFORMED RUSTIN THE  
MAYOR WAS STILL DEALING WITH POLICE COMMISSIONER MURPHY AND THAT THE  
MAYOR ASKED KING TO STAND BY. ACCORDING TO KING, QUOTE IT IS VERY URGENT

END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED

150 AUG 5 1964

SP-1 *gpr/ma*

69 AUG 12 1964

59-79

*File 100*  
*100-114*

AUG 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-2-114-1919

PAGE TWO

WE MEET WITH HIM" UNQUOTE. KING TOLD RUSTIN SEVERAL PROBLEMS WERE INVOLVED AS TO ANY AGREEMENT MAYOR WAGNER AND KING MAY HAVE REACHED. ONE PROBLEM WAS KING-S FEAR OF CRITICIZM COMING FROM HARLEM NEGRO LEADERS AND THE POSSIBILITY THAT KING WOULD BE PUT IN THE ROLE OF QUOTE"UNCLE TOM" UNQUOTE. RUSTIN AGREED WITH KING THAT KING SHOULD NOT BE PUT IN THE ROLE OF A NEGOTIATOR. KING THOUGHT THAT THE HARLEM LEADERS WOULD AGREE TO CERTAIN ISSUES IF THEY DID NOT THINK THAT KING HAD BROUGHT THEM UP AND AGREED TO THEM IN THE CONFERENCE WITH MAYOR WANGER. KING INDICATED THERE SHOULD BE A PRESS CONFERENCE ON JULY TWENTY NINE SIXTY FOUR. RUSTIN SUGGESTED THAT KING-S PRESS CONFERENCE SHOULD BE HELD IN HARLEM, POSSIBLY AT A. PHILIP RANDOLPH-S, RATHER THAN AT THE AMERICANA HOTEL, TO SHOW THE PEOPLE THE PRESS CONFERENCE COMES FROM QUOTE"THE SEAT OF THE PROBLEM" UNQUOTE. RUSTIN TOLD KING HE SHOULD STAY OUT OF THE HARLEM "HOT MESS" UNQUOTE AND THAT HE, RUSTIN, WILL GET A GROUP OF LEADERS TO GIVE KING A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE AND THANK KING FOR COMING TO NEW YORK CITY. RUSTIN SUGGESTED AFTER THE PRESS CONFERENCE KING SHOULD LEAVE TOWN. ACCORDING TO RUSTIN, KING AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE SHOULD STATE THAT HE HAD TALKED FOR HOURS WITH THE MAYOR POINTING OUT TO THE MAYOR QUOTE"THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC

PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

PROBLEM AND THE DISORDER. THAT YOU HAD URGED THE MAYOR TO GET IN TOUCH WITH THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AS A SYMBOL OF HOW THIS PROBLEM SHOULD BE HANDLED NATIONALLY AND THAT YOU HAVE BEEN URGED TO COME TO OTHER CITIES IN THIS CONNECTION INCLUDING ROCHESTER AND THAT YOUR JOB HAS NOW BEEN DONE, AND IT IS UP TO THE LEADERS TO REAP WHATEVER BENEFIT THEY CAN FROM THE APPROACH THAT YOU HAVE TAKEN WITH THE MAYOR, AND YOU ASSUME THAT THEY WILL BE NEGOTIATING. WHATEVER COMES OUT, EVERYBODY KNOWS, WILL BE THE RESULT OF WHAT YOU HAVE DONE. YOU DON-T HAVE TO RECOMMEND IT. YOU DON-T HAVE TO ACCEPT IT. YOU DON-T HAVE TO BE THERE WHEN IT IS ACCEPTED" UNQUOTE. *A*

RUSTIN TOLD KING IT WOULD BE PREFERABLE IF KING HELD HIS PRESS CONFERENCE AT TWO PM RATHER THAN ELEVEN AM, JULY TWENTY NINE SIXTY FOUR, AS SUGGESTED BY KING, SINCE A TWO PM PRESS CONFERENCE WOULD BE TOO LATE FOR THE AFTERNOON PAPERS AND KING WOULD GET A BETTER PRESS FROM THE MORNING PAPERS, STATING QUOTE WE WANT THE BEST POSSIBLE PLAY IN THE SINGLE QUOTE NEW YORK TIMES CLOSE SINGLE QUOTE UNQUOTE. *A*  
END

WA FOR RELAY

GE

FBI WASH DC

*1/6/68*

*CONFIDENTIAL*

FBI

July 28, 1964

Transmit the following in

(type in plain text or code)

CONFIDENTIAL

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)  
SUBJECT: CIRM  
IS - C

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 J2m/14  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 7-28-84  
SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED 6076

ReNYteletype dated 7/27/64, captioned as above.

Enclosed are seven copies of a LHM, captioned and dated as above.

Source used in the LHM was

b(2) b(7)(D)

- 5 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)  
1 - 100-106670 (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)  
1 - 158790 (BAYARD RUSTIN)  
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encls. 2)  
(INFO) (RM)  
(1 - 100-6520 -A) (CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION)  
1 - Memphis (100-INFO) (Encls. 1) (RM)  
1 - New Orleans (100-INFO) (Encls. 1) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-13658) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)  
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)  
1 - New York

JMK:bca  
(13)

Classified by 6080  
Exempt from automatic downgrading and declassification  
Date of review for declassification 11/28/77

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

NOT RECORDED  
20 AUG 6 1964

ENCLOSURE  
156

61 AUG 13 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-116-1998





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Bureau  
100-3-116

New York, New York

JUL 28 1964

~~SECRET~~

12280  
CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY SP4/AM/UC  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 7-28-84  
6076

Communist Party, USA  
Negro Question  
Communist ~~Influence~~ Infiltration in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 26, 1964, that the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Bayard Rustin conferred on that date. King sought Rustin's advice as to what his role should be as a leader in the non-violent revolution in relation to the riots in Harlem and Rochester, New York. In this regard, King said Mayor Wagner of New York City desired to discuss the situation with him tomorrow night (July 27, 1964). King said he had set a tentative date to meet the Mayor for July 27, 1964, but was not certain it was the correct thing to do in view of the situation. Rustin told him that the situation in New York was quiet at that time. ~~X~~

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF Class  
DATE 1-2-78 10/6

6080 2  
led/ps 11/28/77

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, USA  
Negro Question  
Communist ~~Influence~~ ~~Facilitation~~ in Racial Matters

Rustin told King that he had appeared on a national television program on that date (July 26, 1964). He said the program on the National Broadcasting System was participated in by James Farmer (National Director of the Congress on Racial Equality) (CORE), Cleveland Robinson (Secretary-Treasurer of District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO), and a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Rustin said everyone took the position that Mayor Wagner had been derelict in the performance of his duties. ~~X~~

Rustin, according to the source, expressed the opinion that there was a serious problem concerning King's meeting with Mayor Wagner, unless King could be critical, as all other leaders maintained that he was not doing enough. Rustin also felt that King should be free to make a statement to the press following the meeting, otherwise he (King) would really be in a "box." King said he agreed with Rustin and felt that he should be free to criticize the Mayor, and tell the press that he told Mayor Wagner that he thought the demands of the Negro community were just demands and that he needed to act on them immediately. Rustin told King that he should say something similar to the following: "Law and order do not exist in a vacuum; to the degree that you have justice - to that degree can law and order be maintained, and where justice is non-existent frustration will break out in some form, either Negroes being unjust to themselves, preying on themselves, using violence on themselves, or someone else, and the root of the problem is to get rid of the situation". Rustin said King should "urge Mayor Wagner to face the housing, school and job problems, and that many Negro leaders in New York City were united in seeing these as the major problems. Rustin said that anything short of this would spoil King's image. King said that Rustin ~~X~~

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Communist Party, USA  
Negro Question  
Communist ~~Infiltration~~ in Racial Matters

was exactly right and that he just wanted to be sure that their positions coincided since the Mayor had talked about having an off the record conference. Rustin told King that he should not do that (having an off the record conference) and definitely should be free to make a statement to the press in which he could urge the Mayor to move on with more housing, to integrate the schools and to find jobs for the unemployed. King asked Rustin's opinion as to what else was needed by him at that time, to which Rustin replied he would have to give some serious thought to the matter. X

According to the source, King and Rustin considered the feasibility of King making an appearance and speech to end the violence in New York City, as he had done in some southern communities. King said he felt it would be a mistake because some of the groups might be determined to repudiate/and he would not get a chance to speak. To this Rustin agreed and said, "They are dangerous dogs who will lash out at anything". X

Rustin inquired as to when King would be in New York City, prompting King to remark that he could not leave for New York before 5:50 p.m. on July 27, 1964. He said he would arrive in New York at about 8:20 p.m. on that date, and would see the Mayor at about 9:30 p.m. on that date. Rustin remarked that he would like to meet King at the airport and discuss things with him on the way into the city. King said he would inform Rustin in the morning (July 27, 1964) X as to the exact time he would arrive.

King asked Rustin about the office (Freedom Democratic Party Office in New York ). Rustin replied that he wanted to talk to King about that as he had determined that "this combination cannot work. Ella (Ella J. Baker, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, SNCC) is not going to permit the project to be carried out". Rustin said in view of this why should "we" get into something at that level, which looked as if it was going to be big but, was not. X

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Communist Party, USA  
Negro Question  
Communist ~~Infiltration~~ <sup>Exploitation</sup> in Racial Matters

It is noted that on July 18, 1964, the same confidential source, advised that Rustin was going to Jackson, Mississippi, to attend a meeting on July 23, 1964. The meeting, called by several civil rights leaders was to consider plans concerning the Freedom Democratic Party. Rustin mentioned that one of the things that he intended to propose during the meeting was that a national office be opened in New York City.

With respect to the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, "The New York Times" of July 20, 1964, on page 1, reported that Mississippi Negroes set events in motion on July, 1964, in Jackson, Mississippi, which might lead to an embarrassing situation for the Democratic National Convention. Leaders of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party made and completed plans for naming a 68 member delegation to the Democratic National Convention. This delegation, which will be fully committed to support the party's presidential ticket, will challenge the seating of delegates from the regular state party organization.

Continuing their conference, Rustin told King that with regard to his appearance in Washington to present testimony, he should do it in the name of the SCLC. Rustin said he would try to maneuver with Roy Wilkins so that at the mass meeting all "tendencies" would speak, including King, Farmer and Randolph (A. Philip Randolph, President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFI-CIO). Rustin remarked that he had ~~X~~

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Communist Party, USA  
Negro Question  
Communist ~~Influence~~ Infiltration in Racial Matters

talked with Walter Reuther (President of the United Auto Workers) and that Reuther hit the ceiling when the possibility arose "of all our organizations doing anything which could seem like obstruction at that Convention (Democratic National Convention, August 24, 1964). Rustin said that all of "our friends" do not want anything to happen that would damage President Johnson and aid Senator Goldwater. Rustin said "we have to be sensible" and that he did not want to be involved in something which could be interpreted as an assault on "our friends". He said he was simply going to send a telegram tomorrow (July 27, 1964) stating that advice is that the project (Democratic Freedom Party) should not go on, or at least that he did not want to go on with it. He said he talked with a lot of people and had found that no one was sympathetic to "our" doing anything other than having a mass rally with the leadership to call for what they want. King said he felt Rustin was correct. X

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned "Thurmond Assails A Leader of March". The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Party, USA  
Negro Question  
Communist ~~Infiltration~~ in Racial Matters

The YCL has been designated  
pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of  
February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1,  
contained an article which stated that  
Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary,  
War Resisters League, was one of  
eight non-Communist observers at the  
Communist Party National Convention  
in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an  
east coast Communist newspaper which  
suspended publication on January 13,  
1958.

[REDACTED] .C

[REDACTED] .C

b(1)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-151548

This LHM is classified "Secret" because it contains information from [REDACTED]. This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

b(2) b(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

b(1)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

NOT REC. 7/28/64. N.Y. AIRTEL 3 L.H.A. pg. 7 L.H.A.

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XXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR  
VISIT TO MISSISSIPPI  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE, NAACP, IS-C

DATE: 7-24-64

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Hines

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SAC Roy Moore telephonically advised 12:25 a. m. , 7-24-64, that Martin Luther King met with the workers and staff of the Freedom Democratic Party from 9:00 a. m. until about 12:00 noon on 7-23-64, after which he proceeded to Tuguloo College where he met with James Foreman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Robert Moses and David Dennis of the Council of Federated Organization (COFO), Bayard Rustin, James Farmer of CORE, and Reverend Edward King a white Professor of Tuguloo College until about 4:00 p. m. From approximately 4:00 p. m. to 7:00 p. m. , the group held a press meeting at the chapel at Tuguloo College. They then proceeded to a rally being held in Vicksburg, Mississippi.

SAC Moore stated that the rally at Vicksburg was expected to break up before midnight after which Martin Luther King, Jr. , and his party would return to Jackson where they will spend the night at the Edward Lee Hotel. At 8:15 a. m. on 7-24-64, they are expected to go to WJ-TV Station Jackson and prepare a taped broadcast. Their tentative plans are to depart for Meridian, Mississippi, at 1:50 p. m. by a Delta Airlines flight.

## ACTION:

None, for information.

JWH:cai  
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/ma  
6076

REC- 50 100-106670-416

15 JUL 31 1964

56 AUG 5 1964

b7(c)

12-2-0-  
CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY SP4JRM/ML  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 7-21-84

Date: 7/22/04

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in 6076  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

SECRET (UNCLASSIFIED)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CPUSA-NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS  
IS-C  
(OO: NY)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a  
letterhead memorandum and captioned as above; two copies  
each are enclosed for Atlanta, Memphis and New Orleans.

The source used in the letterhead memorandum is

b6) b7(D)

- 5 - Bureau (100-3-116) (Encls. 7) (RM)  
1 - 100-106670 (Encls. 7) (RM)  
1 - 100-3-116 (Encls. 7) (RM)  
2 - Atlanta (100-6506) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)  
1 - 100-6506-A (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)  
2 - Memphis (100- ) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)  
1 - 100- (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)  
2 - New Orleans (100- ) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)  
1 - 100- (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)  
1 - New York (100- ) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)  
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1 - New York (100- ) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)

100-106670  
NOT RECORDED  
150 AUG 12 1964

AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 8/11/77

ENCLOSURE

70 AUG 11 1964

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

6080

ted/ps  
11/21/77

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-116-281

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO-100-151576

Sources used in the characterization in the letterhead memorandum are as follows:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] C

b(1)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] C

None of the above do not contain any information identifying the with ROBERT M. LEE and the [REDACTED] and DAVE DENNIS.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" because it contains information which is highly sensitive in connection with respect to the [REDACTED] in the [REDACTED] area and the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] thereof, and it is held that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in [REDACTED] information of this nature.

b(2) b(7)(D)

[REDACTED] C

b(1)

WFO has no further information concerning the [REDACTED] Parents Group.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Bureau 100-3-116

New York, New York  
July 21, 196412-280  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SPYJNM/4  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 7-21-84  
6074Re: Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

On July 17, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which indicated that Norman Blum, 89 Salem Road, Roslyn Heights, Long Island, New York, contacted Bayard Rustin on that date. Blum stated that he has been appointed spokesman for the Mississippi Parents Group. Blum mentioned that he had talked to Bill Hunter and that he (Blum) had decided to call Rustin directly. According to Blum, the Mississippi Parents Group is planning a big demonstration on August 3, 1964, and would like to have Rustin participate. He stated that it was expected 50,000 people would join the demonstration in the garment district (of New York City) at 5:00 PM. X

Blum mentioned that Steve Schwerner, a brother of Michael Schwerner (Michael Schwerner is one of the three civil rights workers who have been missing since June 21, 1964, in Mississippi) is going to spend all of his time working on it, but he stated that "he needs you (Rustin) and your experience". Continuing, Blum said that "it is a two-week shot and we want to try and get the picture on the other side to do the same thing". Blum mentioned that the group plans to work with Cleveland Robinson (a former co-leader of District 65, Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations), and he added that the group wants labor and religious support. Blum told Rustin that he would be paid for his work. X

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6080 2  
led/ed 11/28/77

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 6/17/74

Re: Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Rustin told Blum that payment for his services was unimportant, and he mentioned that the important thing would be if he would have time to do this work. In response to Blum's inquiry regarding a meeting with Robinson that afternoon, Rustin advised that he would not be able to fit it into his schedule, and Rustin mentioned that he was to have talk with Martin Luther King, Jr., on the next day (Sunday, July 19, 1964). Rustin also mentioned that he is leaving next week to go to Mississippi. Rustin said he would consider the offer and would let Blum know his decision. X

On July 18, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that Al Lowenstein (phonetic) contacted Bayard Rustin on that date. Lowenstein mentioned that he had spent several days in Mississippi, and Rustin replied that he intends to go to Mississippi. Rustin mentioned that Tom Kahn has been helping him "work out some things that Tom sawing down there". X

According to Rustin, there will be a meeting on Thursday (July 22, 1964) in Jackson, Mississippi, which has been called by Norman, and Robert (James Norman), Executive Director of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, SNCC, and Robert Moses, Director of the Voter Registration Project in Mississippi and the Mississippi Director of SNCC, and which is to be attended by Martin Luther King, Jr., a Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a Vice-President of the AFD-CIO, James Farmer, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, CORE, Dave Dellums, and Bernard (Lindbergh). According to Rustin, the executive committee of the Freedom Party (the Freedom Democratic Party) has met, and he stated that they have made some plans which they want to go over with "us" to determine if "we" can go forward in unity. X

Rustin mentioned that one of the things which he intends to propose is that if there is a national office for CP that office should be in New York. He stated that the main office of the Mississippi committee (of the Mississippi Freedom X)

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Re: Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Democratic Party) should be sent to New York to be there from now until the convention (the Democratic Party National Convention which is to start on August 24, 1964, at Atlantic City, New Jersey), with a telephone open to people like Aaron Henry (Chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Party's temporary executive committee) and others in order to make certain that their will is carried out. Rustin said that "some way you have got to get around Ella Baker". Rustin indicated that if this plan was acceptable, he would accept the responsibility for finding the funds to bring those people to New York and take care of them. X

Lowenstein suggested to Rustin that if he has a chance before the meeting, he should determine King's attitude in regard to this proposal. Rustin said that he has that much sense that he would not do a thing unless he talked to King. Lowenstein indicated that he was of the impression that King was going to be asked into the state (of Mississippi). Rustin stated that he has already discussed this with King. X

With respect to the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, "The New York Times" of July 20, 1964, on page 1, reported that Mississippi Negroes set events in motion on July 19, 1964, in Jackson, Mississippi, which might lead to an embarrassing situation for the Democratic National Convention. Leaders of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party met and completed plans for naming a 68 member delegation to the Democratic National Convention. This delegation, which will be fully committed to support the Party's presidential ticket, will challenge the seating of delegates from the regular state party organization.

It was also reported in the same article that Martin Luther King, Jr., will make a speaking tour of Mississippi this week to raise funds and encourage support for this party.

- 3 -

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Re: Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned "Thurmond Assails A Leader of March". The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of eight non-Communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

- 4 -  
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~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

William Kunstler is on the Board of  
Directors of the Gandhi Society For  
Human Rights.

A confidential source, who has furnished  
reliable information in the past, advised  
on October 29, 1962, that a rally was held  
on October 24, 1962, sponsored by the New  
York Council to Abolish the House Un -  
American Activities Committee at the  
Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth  
Avenue, New York City. William Kunstler  
spoke at the rally and told the audience  
that the House Committee on Un - American  
Activities (HCUA) interferes with social  
progress and the brotherhood of man.  
Kunstler called for the abolition of the  
HCUA.

Another confidential source, who has furnished  
reliable information in the past, advised on  
November 3, 1962, that Kunstler had had the  
"Daily Worker" delivered to his home in Port  
Chester, New York.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast  
Communist newspaper which suspended  
publication on January 13, 1956.

~~SECRET~~



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Re: Communist Party, United States  
of America - Negro Question  
Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in January, 1961, that Thomas David Kahn admitted being a member of the Young Socialist League (YSL) from 1955 to 1957, and a member of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) from 1957 to 1961, and a member of the National Executive Committee of the YPSL during this same period.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b(1)

[REDACTED]

All sources used in characterizing the following organizations have furnished reliable information in the past.

1.

APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH  
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES  
COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

### YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL.

A confidential informant on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one S. SITEMAN, "Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

On April 9, 1956, another confidential informant advised as follows:

The YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL.

Secret

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL) CONT'D.

The YSL and ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members.

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Young Socialist Challenge," which appeared as page five of "Labor Action," contained an undated statement from the National Action Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young Peoples Socialist League."

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation.

Secret

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/21/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

UNITED STATES

MENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 7/22/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

SAC Roy Moore telephonically advised from Jackson that King had departed Greenwood, Mississippi, by plane this morning without incident. He departed on Southern Flight No. 741 at 10:23 a.m. Washington time. King is due to arrive in Jackson, Mississippi, at 10:59 a.m. Washington time.

Moore advised that an Agent is on the plane and that Agents will be at the airport when King arrives at Jackson. The present schedule calls for King to remain in Jackson all day today and until the afternoon of Thursday, 7/23/64. King is to participate in voter registration activity in Jackson this afternoon.

## ACTION:

The Civil Rights Division is being advised of the fact that King has departed from Greenwood without incident.

CLM:mpd (10)

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Trainor

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/ld

6076

REC-99 100 - 106670 - 415

16 JUL 30 1964

EX-103

JUL 27 1964

58 AUG 11 1964

Date of Mail 8-3-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

**SEE NEXT PAGE**

Subject JUNE MAIL - Martin Luther King

Removed By per Mr. Block

File Number 100-106670-414

Permanent Serial Charge Out

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☒ For your information: JUNE file BEING PROCESSED AND  
will be sent AT A LATER DATE.

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
\_\_\_\_\_

XXXXXX  
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X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



July 31, 1964

Airtel

1 - Mr. Donohue  
1 - Mr. Forsyth

b7(c)

To: SACs New York (100-151548)  
Atlanta (100-6520)

From: Director, FBI (100-3-116)

CIRM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML  
6076

Re Atlanta airtel 7/29/64, copy to New York, above caption as well as "Martin Luther King, Jr., SM-C" and enclosed letterhead memorandum of same date.

Information is reported that Martin Luther King is expecting to go to New York on 8/5/64 and would also be there or in the area from 8/9 through 8/14/64. Separate information which has been received is to the effect that King is to be in Amsterdam, Holland, on or about 8/11/64. It has also been stated by King that he has obtained an apartment for his family in New York City for the latter part of August. In view of the indications that King may be spending much of August in New York City, immediate consideration should be given to the feasibility of establishing sensitive-type coverage on King in New York City similar to that in effect in Atlanta.

New York should immediately undertake to determine the whereabouts of the apartment which King has engaged and thereafter submit appropriate recommendations to the Bureau for possible coverage.

Both receiving offices should be extremely alert to the development of information pertaining to King's travels during August so as to facilitate the extension of coverage on King.

1 - 100-106670 (Martin Luther King, Jr.)

b7(c)

EXHIBIT YELLOW

AUG 6 1964

NOT RECORDED  
162 AUG 4 1964

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-3-116-1937

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/24/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/23/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/26/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

DIRECTOR, FBI

7/28/64

SAC, WFO

CRIM  
IS - C  
(Bufile 100-3-116)  
(AT 100-6520-A)  
(WFO 100-42116)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/4/79 BY SP-2 TAP/ST

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C  
(Bufile 100-106670)  
(AT 100-5586)  
(WFO 100-40164) (RUC)

ReATlet, 7/24/64, which requests WFO to determine if MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'s passport record could be checked very discreetly in order that his planned itinerary could be determined.

Under the administrative set-up of the Passport Office, it is not possible to make a discreet check of KING's passport file. WFO personnel does not pull files or review them in the file room at the Passport Office. A personage as important as KING would have a file known to the employees of the file room. Any request to have his file pulled would cause comment. Further, WFO is required to put a "review slip" in every file reviewed, which indicates the date the file was reviewed, the individual reviewing the file and the government agency by which employed.

Further, this lead would serve no purpose since when an individual applies for a passport, he need not indicate his itinerary on his passport application. Once the passport is issued, the individual can travel whenever and wherever he desires throughout the period of the passport's validity

- ④ - Bureau  
(1-100-433794) (SCLC)  
1 - New York (Info) (RM)  
3 - Atlanta (RM)  
(1-100-5718) (SCLC)  
2 - WFO

BCP:sch  
(10)

56 AUG 5 1964

100-106670-  
NOT RECORDED  
174 JUL 30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

WFO 100-42116

without prior notification to the Passport Office and without adhering to any or all portions of his indicated itinerary on the passport application.

In view of the sensitive nature of this case, WFO deems it inadvisable to attempt to review KING's file since it does not appear that the gain would be worth the risk.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 22 1964

TELETYPE

*m = [signature]*

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NEW ORLS

519 AM CST URGENT 7-22-64 TJB

TO DIRECTOR AND MOBILE /44-1141/

FROM NEW ORLEANS /157-2184/ 1-PAGE

CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, IS-C.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM-C.

MIBURN.

RE MOBILE TEL ELEVEN FIFTY-FOUR PM, JULY TWENTY ONE INSTANT.

NEW ORLEANS INDICES NEGATIVE

b7(c)

REFERENCES TO BYRON D. BECKWITH CONCERN INVESTIGATION OF MURDER OF  
NAACP LEADER MEDGAR EVERS, KNOWN TO BUREAU AND MOBILE.

END

WA MSL

FBI WASH DC

MO CCM

FBI MOBILE

TU L

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML  
6076

NOT RECORDED

170 JUL 30 1964

6 JUL 29 1964

835 CC - Sullivan

70 AUG 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/21/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

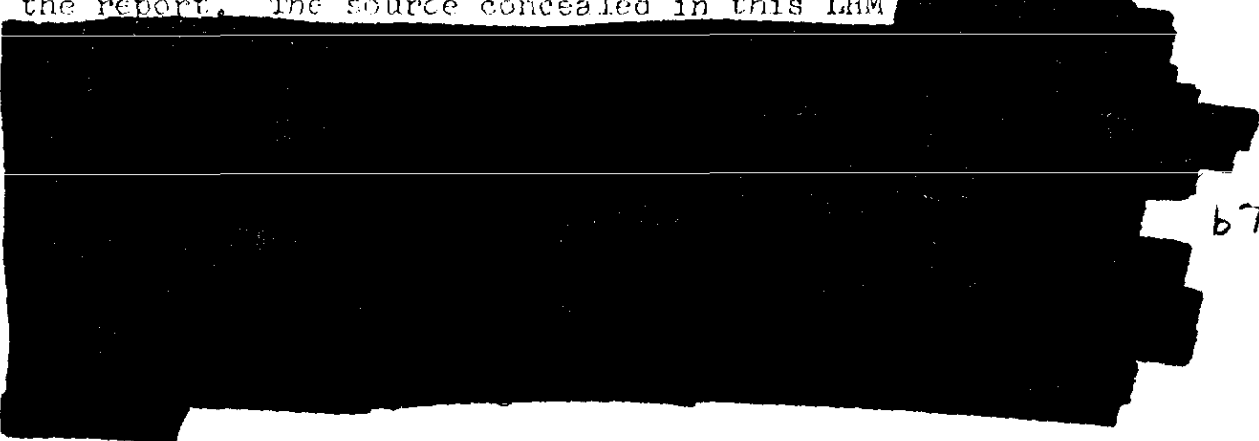




MO 44-1141  
MO 100-10-F  
MO 100-1472


Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and indicated offices are copies of letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned "ALLEGED THREAT TO LIFE OF REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., IN MISSISSIPPI DURING WEEK JULY 19-25, 1964." Copies of this LHM are designated in the same number as are copies of the airtel, with the exception that New Orleans is being furnished with 27 copies of the LHM, so that 20 copies may be used if desired in MIBURN report.

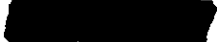
New Orleans will note that the identity of one source of information is not revealed in the enclosed LHM at the source's insistence, and accordingly if the information is used in the MIBURN report, it cannot be used in the body of the report. The source concealed in this LHM



b7(D)

Copies of this airtel and LHM are designated for Atlanta, Memphis and San Antonio for information, these offices having previously received information concerning this matter and conducted investigation concerning same.

The interviews at Mobile were conducted by ASAC THOMAS J. JORDAN and SA 

Copies of the news article referred to  concerning a guerrilla group in Mississippi

b7(c)

MO 44-1141  
MO 100-10-F  
MO 100-1472

was located as set out in Mobile teletype, 7/23/64. Three copies of this news column were furnished to the Bureau, New Orleans, Memphis and Atlanta by airmail routing slip, 7/23/64.

No further investigation concerning this matter is being conducted by Mobile unless instructed to the contrary by the Bureau or New Orleans.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/29/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/29/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/28/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

NBI NEW YORK

1-27 AM URGENT 7/27/64 RGF

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 5P

SUBJECT: CIRM. BUFILE 100-3-116., ATLANTA, AND NYO 100-151548

ON JULY TWENTY SIX SIXTY FOUR

[REDACTED] FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WHICH IF DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU MUST BE CLASSIFIED SECRET. ON SEVEN TWENTY SIX SIXTY FOUR MARTIN LUTHER KING CONTACTED BAYARD RUSTIN. KING REQUESTED RUSTIN/S ADVICE AS TO WHAT HIS ROLE SHOULD BE AS A LEADER IN THE NON-VIOLENT REVOLUTION IN RELATION TO THE RIOTS IN HARLEM AND ROCHESTER. KING STATED THAT MAYOR WAGNER WISHED TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION WITH HIM IN NEW YORK TOMORROW NIGHT. KING ADVISED HE HAD SET A TENTATIVE DATE TO MEET WAGNER TOMORROW NIGHT BUT ISN/T SURE IT/S THE RIGHT THING TO DO AS THE SITUATION NOW STANDS. RUSTIN ADVISED SITUATION IN NY IS NOW QUIET. HE FURTHER ADVISED HE APPEARED ON A NATIONAL NBC PROGRAM TODAY WITH QUOTE "FARMER, CLEVE ROBINSON AND A GUY FROM THE NAACP" UNQUOTE AND ALL TOOK THE POSITION THAT MAYOR WAGNER HAD BEEN DERELICT IN HIS DUTIES. RUSTIN EXPRESSED OPINION THAT THERE WAS A SERIOUS PROBLEM REGARDING KING/S MEETING WITH MAYOR WAGNER, UNLESS KING CAN BE CRITICAL AS ALL OTHER LEADERS MAINTAIN THE MAYOR ISN/T DOING ENOUGH. RUSTIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-90 BY SP-4 JMM/H

END  
PROPRIATE AGENCIES  
FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 1-5-78

56 AUG 10 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

NOT RECORDED

71 AUG 5 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY  
ON 5-12-79

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-116-1978

ALSO FELT KING SHOULD BE FREE TO MAKE A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS AFTER THE MEETING, OTHERWISE QUOTE "YOU WILL REALLY BE IN A BOX" UNQUOTE. KING SAID HE AGREES WITH RUSTIN, AND FEELS HE SHOULD BE FREE TO CRITICIZE THE MAYOR, AND TELL THE PRESS THAT HE TOLD WAGNER THAT QUOTE "I THOUGHT THE DEMANDS OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY WERE JUST DEMANDS AND THAT HE NEEDED TO ACT ON THEM IMMEDIATELY" UNQUOTE. RUSTIN TOLD KING THAT HE SHOULD SAY SOMETHING LIKE QUOTE "LAW AND ORDER DO NOT EXIST IN A VACUUM. TO THE DEGREE THAT YOU HAVE JUSTICE, TO THAT DEGREE CAN LAW AND ORDER BE MAINTAINED AND WHERE JUSTICE IS NON-EXISTENT, FRUSTRATION WILL BREAK OUT IN SOME FORM: EITHER NEGROES BEING UNJUST TO THEMSELVES, PREYING ON THEMSELVES, USING VIOLENCE ON THEMSELVES OR SOMEONE ELSE. AND THE ROOT PROBLEM IS TO GET RID OF THE SITUATION. URGE MAYOR WAGNER TO FACE THE HOUSE, B. SCHOOL AND JOB PROBLEMS, AND THAT MANY NEGRO LEADERS IN NEW YORK CITY WERE UNITED IN SEEING THESE AS THE MAJOR PROBLEM. YOU SHOULD URGE THE MAYOR TO ACT VIGOROUSLY ON THESE" UNQUOTE. RUSTIN STATED ANYTHING SHORT OF THIS WOULD SPOIL KING'S IMAGE. KING TOLD RUSTIN QUOTE "WELL I THINK YOU ARE EXACTLY RIGHT" X

PAGE TWO



THREE

AND I JUST WANTED TO BE SURE I WAS BECAUSE THE MAYOR TALKED ABOUT AN OFF THE RECORD CONFERENCE UNQUOTE. RUSTIN TOLD KING HE SHOULD NOT DO THIS, AND DEFINITELY SHOULD BE FREE TO MAKE A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS QUOTE IN WHICH YOU URGE THE MAYOR TO GET ON WITH MORE HOUSING, TO INTEGRATE THE SCHOOLS, AND TO FIND JOBS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED UNQUOTE. KING ASKED QUOTE BEYOND THAT WHAT DO YOU THINK IS NEEDED FOR ME AT THIS TIME UNQUOTE QUESTION MARK. RUSTIN SAID HE WOULD HAVE TO GIVE THIS SOME SERIOUS THOUGHT. KING STATED HE FELT IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE FOR HIM TO APPEAR AND MAKE A SPEECH TO BRING ABOUT THE END OF VIOLENCE, AS HE HAD DONE IN SOME SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES BECAUSE SOME OF THE GROUPS MIGHT BE DETERMINED TO REPUDIATE HIM AND HE WOULDN'T GET A CHANCE TO SPEAK. RUSTIN AGREED WITH KING, AND SAID THEY ARE DANGEROUS DOGS WHO WILL LASH OUT AT ANYTHING. HE THEN ASKED KING WHAT TIME HE WOULD BE IN NEW YORK. KING SAID HE COULDN'T LEAVE BEFORE FIVE FIFTY PM AND THE FLIGHT WOULD GET IN ABOUT EIGHT TWENTY PM ON SEVEN TWENTY SEVEN SIXTY FOUR. KING WOULD SEE THE MAYOR ABOUT NINE THIRTY PM THAT DATE. RUSTIN STATED HE WOULD LIKE TO MEET HIM AT THE AIRPORT AND

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

DISCUSS THINGS WITH HIM ON THE WAY INTO THE CITY. KING STATED HE WOULD LET HIM KNOW IN THE MORNING THE EXACT TIME OF HIS ARRIVAL. RUSTIN TOLD KING TO CALL MISS HOROWITZ, AL FOUR DASH FOUR NINE FIVE THREE AND LET HER KNOW, AND HE WILL MEET KING AT THE AIRPORT. KING ASKED QUOTE "WHAT ABOUT THE OFFICE QUESTION-MARK. YOU GOING TO START OUT TOMORROW?" UNQUOTE QUESTION-MARK. RUSTIN REPLIED THAT HE WANTED TO TALK TO KING ABOUT THIS AS HE HAD DETERMINED THAT THIS COMBINATION CAN/T WORK. QUOTE "ELLA /PHONETIC/ IS NOT GOING TO PERMIT THE PROJECT TO BE CARRIED OUT RIGHT. / SO THEREFORE WHY SHOULD WE ALL GET INTO SOMETHING AT THAT LEVEL WHICH LOOKS AS IF IT IS GOING TO BE BIG BUT ISN/T UNQUOTE. RUSTIN THEN STATED THAT HE WOULD ADVISE KEEPING QUOTE "ANDY IN THERE WORKING WITH THESE PEOPLE AS BEST YOU CAN AND FOUR YOU TO GO TO WASHINGTON TO GIVE YOUR TESTIMONY IN THE NAME OF THE SCLC-UNQUOTE. RUSTIN SAID THAT HE WOULD TRY TO MANUEVER WITH ROY /WILKINS QUESTION-MARK/ SO THAT AT THE MASS MEETING ALL THE TENDENCIES WOULD SPEAK INCLUDING KING, FARMER, AND RANDOLPH. RUSTIN FURTHER STATED THAT HE HAD TALKED WITH WALTER REUTHER AND THAT REUTHER HIT THE CEILING WHEN THE POSSIBILITY AROSE

END PAGE FOUR

X

PAGE FIVE

QUOTE OF ALL OUR ORGANIZATIONS DOING ANYTHING WHICH COULD SEEM  
LIKE OBSTRUCTION AT THAT CONVENTION UNQUOTE. RUSTIN FURTHER  
STATED QUOTE ALL OF OUR FRIENDS DON/T WANT ANYTHING TO HAPPEN  
THAT WOULD DAMAGE JOHNSON AND HELP GOLDWATER. WE SIMPLY  
HAVE TO BE SENSIBLE. I DON/T THINK I WANT TO BE INVOLVED IN  
SOMETHING WHICH CAN BE INTERPRETED AS AN ASSAULT ON OUR  
FRIENDS. SO I AM SIMPLY GOING TO SEND A TELEGRAM TOMORROW  
SAYING MY ADVICE IS PRETTY MUCH WHAT I TOLD YOU, THAT THE  
PROJECT SHOULD NOT GO ON, OR AT LEAST I DON/T WANT TO GO ON  
WITH IT. I TALKED WITH A LOT OF PEOPLE AND I FOUND NOBODY  
THAT WAS SYMPATHETIC TO OUR DOING ANYTHING OTHER THAN HAVING  
A MASS RALLY WITH THE LEADERSHIP TO CALL FOR WHAT THEY WANT  
UNQUOTE. KING REPLIED THAT HE THOUGHT RUSTIN WAS RIGHT.  
RUSTIN THEN STATED QUOTE LET ME TELL YOU DOWN THE LINE,  
ONCE YOU HAVE TO FIGHT WITH THOSE SNCC PEOPLE TO GET A  
POSITION AS CLEAR AS WE TRIED TO GET IT, WE ARE GOING TO  
HAVE ANOTHER POSITION LIKE A JOHN LEWIS SPEECH AT THE END,  
WHERE THEY ARE GOING TO TRY AND ACCUSE EVERYBODY OF SELLING  
THEM OUT UNQUOTE. RUSTIN THEN TOLD KING HE WOULD MEET HIM  
AT THE AIRPORT ON SEVEN TWENTY SEVEN SIXTY FOUR. ~~X~~  
END 3

CMS FOR NER 1

XXXX FBI WASH DC

CHAS. SULLIVAN

F B I

Date: 7/16/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CP, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
(OO:NY)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4JRM/AL  
6076

Re Bureau airtel to NY, Atlanta, and San Francisco  
dated 7/10/64, NY airtel to Bureau and LHM dated 7/7/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of  
a transcript of a conversation between CLARENCE JONES and  
DORA MC DONALD as furnished by [REDACTED] two copies of  
the transcript are enclosed for Atlanta and one for San Francisco.

- 4 - Bureau (100-3-116) (Encls. 6) (RM)  
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)  
(1 - 100-6520-A) (CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION)
- 1 - San Francisco (100- ) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-151548) (42)

JCS:jae  
(11)

100-106670-  
NOT RECORDED  
136 AUG 5 1964

ENCLOSURE

Approved: gjt  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

56 AUG 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NY 100-151548

On 7/5/64, [REDACTED] furnished information that CLARENCE JONES contacted DORA MC DONALD on that date to dictate a speech which MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., was to give before the Platform Committee of the Republican Party in San Francisco on 7/7/64. The transcript is not being made the subject of a letterhead memorandum in view of the fact that the conversation is being set out verbatim, and it is felt that if the information is disseminated in this fashion the source of the information might be revealed. b(2) b7(D)

It is to be noted that in the event that this information is disseminated, it should be classified "Secret" in view of the sensitive position which the source [REDACTED] has with respect to the racial situation in the New York area.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to address the Platform Committee of the National Convention of the Republican Party. During the past four years since my appearance before this committee in Chicago, Illinois, profound and revolutionary changes have occurred within our country as well as throughout the world. In Africa and Asia millions of colored peoples have swelled the ranks of the world march toward human rights. In the United States twenty million Negroes, in accelerated cadence have joined in the world wide struggle to eliminate the immoral practices of discrimination and segregation based on race and color.

In 1960, I and other representatives of Negro and civil rights groups fought to interpret to the conventions of both political parties the meaning and implications of the then current wave of student sit-in demonstrations which had occurred in many cities throughout the South. The sit-ins like the bus boycott of Montgomery, Alabama, the subsequent freedom rides coupled with the slow pace of school desegregation and the disillusionment and disappointment of Negroes with both political parties on the issue of civil rights were sparks from the embers for freedom smoldering from within twenty million black Americans. In 1963, the 100th Anniversary of the Negroes liberation from chattel slavery these embers erupted into blazing conflagrations in Birmingham, Alabama, Danville, Virginia, Jackson, Mississippi, Chicago, Illinois, New York City, Cambridge, Maryland, and other parts of our nation. Unlike four years ago, however, the meaning of the so called Negro revolution of 1963 became clear for all to see and was given legislative recognition in the recently enacted Civil Rights Bill.

With the passage of the new Civil Rights Bill, many are already asking "What more does the Negro want?"; "Will demonstrations continue?" No single answer can easily be given to those questions since any answer depends upon the degree of compliance and the extent to which the economic condition of the Negro is improved. In this connection, I

would like to suggest that those matters now requiring the most urgent attention and consideration of this committee and of the Republican Party as a whole are:

- I. Is compliance with the newly enacted Civil Rights Bill
- II. Police brutality and harassment of persons seeking to remove racially discriminatory barriers from our society.
- III. Automation and unemployment.

I. Compliance With The Civil Rights Bill

The Negro revolt of 1963 against the continued injustices of racial discrimination and segregation will be infinitesimal compared to the civil strife which would ensue if the enactment of the new Civil Rights Bill receives the same kind of resistance interposed to the implementation of the 1954 desegregation decision. The failure of ardor of the two major political parties to make it unequivocally clear at their national conventions that they are committed to immediate enforcement of this new legislation is to invite national disaster and discord. The burning desire of millions of Negro Americans for all their freedom here and now has become crystalized into a new militancy and determination which says to all America that there will be no social tranquility, peace, cessation of demonstrations until every vestige of racial injustice is eliminated from American society. It would be a tragedy and an irony of history if the party of Lincoln should now, some 100 years after the Proclamation of Emancipation omit from its platform and an unambiguous declaration of commitment to the enforcement of all sections of the Civil Rights Bill. Accordingly, I recommend that your platform statement command the attention of the American people to complete compliance with the Civil Rights Bill and that your committee state that under our system

of government the civil rights legislation is the law of the land and constitutional pending a judicial determination of any claimed unconstitutionality by the United States Supreme Court. (Note: Martin may want to word that a different way; he might not even want to invite that kind of statement about unconstitutionality.)

II. Harassment Of Persons Seeking (Jones Instructed Her To Go Back And Pick Up The Title Under The Other II)

Today Negro citizens in many parts of the South particularly in Alabama and Mississippi find that they must risk their very lives in order to exercise alone or in concert with other citizens their constitutionally guaranteed right to vote. The undisputed facts of brutality murder, bombings, police harassment, and interference with voter education and registration efforts among Negro citizens in many of our southern states requires the extension and exertion of more not less Federal powers in these areas. While under our system of government local law enforcement within the several states is traditionally within the province of local police officials. This reservation of power in the states is subject to the constitutional guarantees of the 14 and 15 Amendments. Negro citizens look to the Executive Branch to prevent the continued interference with rights secured them under our Federal Constitution. It is, therefore, natural that Negroes throughout our country in looking at the flagrant, brutal violations of constitutional rights in Mississippi, St. Augustine, Florida, in Alabama, and elsewhere ask themselves: "If the United States Government can protect the right to vote in South Korea, South Viet Nam, West Germany only to mention a few and indeed is ready to risk war over missile bases in Cuba, why is that same government helpless, lethargic and ineffective to protect the rights of Negro citizens in Mississippi?"



The recent disappearance of three young civil rights workers in the State of Mississippi and other instances of police harassment point to the necessity for a vigorous and creative use of the power of the Executive Branch of the government to protect federal rights in locally hostile environs.

As you know I am not a lawyer but I have been advised by several legal authorities that there exist ample statutory authority for the federal government to act in Mississippi and other parts of our country without the necessity of federal troops to insure that federally guaranteed rights are respected in every state of this union. Title 10, Section 333, of the United States Code, annotated provides that "the President by using the militia or the armed forces, or both, or by any other means, shall take such measures as he considers necessary to suppress, in a state, any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy:

"(1) so injure the execution of the laws of that state, and of the United States within this state, that any part or parts of its people is deprived of the right, privilege, immunity or protection named in the Constitution and secured by law, and the constituted authorities of that state are unable, or refuse to protect that right, privilege, or immunity, or to give that protection; or (2) opposes or obstructs the execution of the laws of the United States or impedes the course of justice under those laws."

Pursuant to the authority vested in the President of the United States under the above quoted section, the President could appoint a special panel of United States Marshals to serve as field observers in the offices of local voting registrars in any area where there is a claimed denial or deprivation of the right to vote guaranteed to all citizens under the 15th Amendment to our Federal Constitution. Such a panel of Marshals would be in addition to the present national staff attached to the various judicial districts throughout the Continental United States. This proposed staff

staff or panel of voting rights Marshals could be specifically trained to carry out their duties under their Presidential appointment. In addition to serving as observers, such Marshals could be empowered to physically accompany five or more persons claiming interference and deprivation of their right to vote to the office of the local registrar. Any and all such claims of interference and denial of the opportunity to register or vote would have to be supported by a sworn affidavit by the person claiming such denial or interference on appropriate forms provided by the special panel of voting rights Marshals. None of the Marshals specially appointed by the President under Title 10, Section 333, mentioned earlier, shall be empowered in any way to interfere with the local administration of voting registration and election requirements of the respective states within which any claimed denial or interference with the right to vote is made. I urgently recommend that this Platform Committee include within the platform of the Republican Party a recommendation for the establishment and appointment of such a panel of voting rights Marshals.

Supplementing the use of executive power under Title 10, Section 333, just described, the powers of the United States Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation must be more vigorously and creatively employed. In view of the instances of murder and brutality which have occurred in Mississippi, the recent unexplained disappearance of three young civil rights workers in that state, the numerous unsolved bombings of Negro homes and churches in Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana, including the infamous murder of four Negro girls attending Sunday School in Birmingham in September, 1963, Negroes are justifiably asking: If our government is capable of gathering intelligence information in a matter of hours from all parts of the world and has been able to successfully infiltrate and maintain a constant intelligence surveillance of the United States Communist Party and other subversive groups, is it not also capable of maintaining an intelligence surveillance of the terroristic groups and persons subverting the Constitution of the United States by arson, murder, and bombing of civil rights activities.

In light of the above considerations, therefore, I urge this committee of the party of Abraham Lincoln to make it unmistakably clear to all Americans that: 1. the exercise

of the right to vote shall be vigorously safeguarded by the creative use of the executive powers under Title 10, Section 333, of the United States Code, annotated. 2. the Republican Party recommends the use of every power at the disposal of the FBI to expose the activities of vigilantes and white citizen council groups seeking to terrorize and intimidate Negroes from exercising their constitutional rights.

### III. Automation and Unemployment

The newly enacted Civil Rights Bill brings the American Negro to the threshold of becoming a full (fledged?) citizen participant in our society. While technological changes and structural unemployment brought about by automation are colored blind, the objective economic position of the Negro in society causes him as a group to be harder hit by automation. Negroes are still at the bottom of the economic ladder. They live within two concentric circles of segregation. One imprisons them on the basis of color, while the other confines them within a separate culture of poverty.

Our nation is experiencing a complex manpower revolution engendered by accelerated labor force growth, dramatic shifts in the composition of the labor force, increasingly rapid technological change and rising educational and skill requirements. Automation is eliminating jobs from our economy at the rate of 40,000 per week or 2,080,000 a year. The Senate Sub-Committee on Employment and Manpower of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in its recent report entitled "Toward Full Employment," 88th Congress, 2nd Session, advises us that: "the forces which have spawned the manpower revolution have created a situation in which the economy must generate an average of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million new jobs a year throughout the rest of the decade just to keep unemployment from rising beyond its persistent level of only  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the work force. An additional two to three and one half million jobs would be needed to reduce unemployment to 4 per cent of the labor force and another  $3\frac{1}{4}$  of a million to reach 3 per cent."

In addition to the foregoing factors, 20 per cent of the families or 40,000,000 families have annual incomes under \$3,000. Poverty in modern America tends to be concentrated among disadvantaged groups. Those in poverty are not suffering from unemployment alone. According to the 1964 economic report of the President, while 44% of poor families have no employable family head, the head of 49% of families with annual incomes under \$3,000.00 does have a job. Full time employment, however, at less than a \$1.50 per hour is not sufficient to produce the annual income necessary to keep a family from extreme poverty.

One half of all Negro families in the United States are poor by the \$3,000.00 annual income definition. The "employment" rate for Negroes has been persistently double that of the entire labor force. This higher employment rate is found in every age and sex group in all industries and in all regions. (Source Senate Subcommittee on employment and manpower). The proportion of Negro males 25-54 years of age outside of the labor force rose from 42 to 62 per cent per 1,000 between 1949 and 1963, whereas the proportion rate of white males of the same age not in the labor force actually declined from 33 to 28 per cent per 1,000.

In 1962, almost one out of three non-white workers had not completed elementary school as compared with 1 in 10 among whites. A fifth of non-whites and a third of whites had finished high school. In 1959, the medium annual income of all the white population who had income was \$3,207.00, whereas for Negroes it was slightly over \$1,518.00. The average Negro with four years of college education can expect to earn less in his lifetime than the white eighth grade dropout. In short, Negroes in America are unemployed the longest, have lower earnings when they are employed, have less education and on the average benefit less financially from the education they do obtain.

The question confronting the platform committee of the Republican Party, therefore, "is not what more does the Negro want now that the Civil Rights Bill has been passed?", but rather, what can the Republican Party do to make freedom real and substantial for our Negro citizens?

I am specifically proposing here and now that this Platform Committee in its platform statement being drafted on behalf of the Republican Party include an endorsement and support for the broad principles of such a bill. My legal advisers stand ready to meet with any representative of government on the details of the proposed Bill of Rights to the disadvantaged.

7/21/64

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345)  
SUBJECT: CP, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS  
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/4/79 BY SP-2 JMA/ty

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM-C

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau and other offices,  
7/15/64.

Reference is also made to Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 6/25/64, captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, INTERNAL SECURITY - C" (BUfile 100-438794; LA file 100-65141) and to the letterhead memorandum (LHM) enclosed therewith dated 6/25/64, captioned "REVEREND THOMAS KILGORE, JR.", copies of which letter and LHM were designated for the Atlanta Office.

Enclosed for the Memphis and New Orleans offices are one copy each of above mentioned letter and LHM dated 6/25/64.

- 5-Bureau (100-3-116)(RM)
  - (1-100-106670)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
  - (1-100-438794)(SCLC)
- 2-Atlanta (100-6520-A)(RM)
- 2-Memphis (Encls. 2)(RM)
- 2-New Orleans (Encls. 2)(RM)
- 5-Los Angeles (100-24345)
  - (1-100-57229 -- MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
  - (1-157-822 -- G. M. COLLINS)
  - (1-157-823 -- Reverend THOMAS KILGORE, JR.)
  - (1-100-64993 -- Reverend THOMAS KILGORE, JR.)

LKD:kmp  
(16)

66 AUG 6 1964

CARBON COPY

100-106670-  
NOT RECORDED  
78 JUL 31 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-116-1908

LA 100-24345

For the information of the Bureau and offices receiving copies of this airtel, the following is the description of KILGORE:

Name	THOMAS KILGORE, JR.
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	51, born 2/20/13, place of birth unknown
Residence	1238 Westchester Place, Los Angeles, California, telephone number 733-9755
Height	6'
Weight	165 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown, wears glasses
Occupation	Minister; Reverend THOMAS KILGORE, JR. is currently the Pastor of the Second Baptist Church, 2412 Griffith Avenue, Los Angeles, California
Marital status	Married
Immediate relatives	Wife, JEANNETTA S. KILGORE, same residence address
	Children, reportedly has children, but names, ages, and sex unknown.
Arrest record	none known

With regard to the Reverend MANSFIELD COLLINS, representative of the Western Christian Leadership Conference, Los Angeles, named in referenced Atlanta teletype, the following is noted:

The physical description of COLLINS is as follows:

Name and aliases	GAMALIEL MANSFIELD COLLINS, also known as G. MANSFIELD COLLINS, MANSFIELD COLLINS
------------------	---

LA 100-24345

Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	43, born September 27, 1920, in Colorado
Residence	3202 West 43rd Place, Los Angeles, California
Height	5'11"
Weight	200 pounds
Build	Husky
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	Minister; he is currently the Pastor of the All Saints Community Church, Los Angeles, and is also the Executive Director of the Western Christian Leadership Conference, 2400 South Western Avenue Los Angeles (telephone number 731-2456)
Marital status	Married
Immediate relatives	Wife, EVELYN B. COLLINS, same residence address
	Children, has at least one young son; names, ages, and sex of children unknown
	Father, Reverend H. MANSFIELD COLLINS, Pastor of the Neighborhood Community Church, 320 East 47th Place, Los Angeles
Arrest record	none known

The indices of the Los Angeles Office reflect no subversive references identifiable with Reverend GAMALIEL MANSFIELD COLLINS.

A no name pretext telephone call by SA [REDACTED] b7(c) on July 20, 1964, to the COLLINS' residence, telephone number 292-3293, asking to speak to Reverend G. MANSFIELD COLLINS, was answered by a youth who readily



LA 100-24345

acknowledged himself to be the son of Reverend COLLINS, Pastor of the All Saints Community Church in Los Angeles, and who stated that his father was not at home but would return home in approximately 15 minutes.

The above information is being furnished for whatever value same may be to the Atlanta, Memphis, and New Orleans Office, in connection with the situation indicated in referenced Atlanta teletype.

4-312 (Rev. 1-19-62)

Date of Mail 7-8-64.

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

**SEE NEXT PAGE**

Subject JUNE MAIL Martin Luther King 2-11

Removed By 65 AUG 4 1964

File Number 100-106670-✓

Permanent Serial Charge Out

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

✓ For your information: JUNE file BEING PROCESSED AND  
will be sent AT A LATER DATE.

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
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XXXXXX  
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X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 23 1964

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/ld

6070

FBI MOBILE

12:34 PM CST URGENT 7-23-64 JEB  
TO DIRECTOR AND NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS  
FROM MOBILE /44-1141/

CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL  
MATTERS, IS-C.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM-C.

MIBURN.

REMOTEL TO BUREAU, NEW ORLEANS AND MEMPHIS SIX FORTYEIGHT  
PM, JULY TWENTYTWO INSTANT, COPY AIRMAIL TO ATLANTA.

MOBILE HAS LOCATED THE NEWS ARTICLE WHICH IS APPARENTLY  
THE ONE REFERRED TO BY [REDACTED] CONCERNING  
GUERRILLA GROUP IN MISSISSIPPI. THIS ARTICLE IS BY COLUMNIST  
JOSEPH ALSOP, DATELINE WASHINGTON, D.C., CAPTIONED QUOTE RACIAL  
STRIFE SEEN IN MISSISSIPPI UNQUOTE AND APPEARED IN MOBILE PRESS  
JUNE EIGHTEEN INSTANT.

THIS ARTICLE CONTAINED THE STATEMENT THAT SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI  
IS KNOWN TO CONTAIN NO LESS THAN SIXTY THOUSAND ARMED MEN  
ORGANIZED IN WHAT AMOUNTS TO GUERRILLA UNITS DEDICATED TO  
TERRORISM. ARTICLE REPORTED THAT KLAN GROUPS HAVE MERGED WITH  
END PAGE ONE

0 AUG 4 1964

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

13922A ✓  
b7C [REDACTED]  
6-McGowan  
F. S. [REDACTED]

b7(D)  
NOT RECORDED.  
JUL 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PAGE TWO

AMERICANS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE WHITE RACE, A NEW ORGANIZATION. ARTICLE REPORTED THAT AT LEAST FIVE NEGROES HAVE BEEN KILLED BY TERRORISTS IN MISS. AS OF THAT DATE. ARTICLE REPORTED THAT IN MISS. TWO SIDES CONFRONT EACH OTHER, GUN IN HAND, AND THAT BEFORE LONG THE SITUATION WOULD BE COMPLICATED BY ARRIVAL OF SEVERAL HUNDRED WHITE AND NEGRO STUDENTS RECRUITED BY SNCC TO OPEN FREEDOM SCHOOLS.

THREE COPIES OF THIS ARTICLE BEING FURNISHED BY AIRMAIL ROUTING SLIP TODAY TO BUREAU, NEW ORLEANS AND MEMPHIS FOR INFO, AND THREE COPIES ARE ATTACHED TO THE AIRMAIL COPY OF THIS TELETYPE DESIGNATED FOR ATLANTA.

LHM BEING PREPARED.

END

WA WBS

FBI WASH DC

NO FBI NEW ORLEANS ARE YOU THERE

ME SSZXX SKC

FBI MEMPHIS

NO

APPARENTLY NO HAS DISC SO FBI WA AND ME

PLS DISC OKP

CC-MR. ROSEN *Mr. McElwain*

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 2/15/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 20, 1964

The attached publications were sent to  
the Director by the Maricopa Advisory  
Council, Scottsdale, Arizona.

Reference is made to the Director  
and the FBI on pages 2 and 10 of the  
first publication.

MR. TOLSON ✓  
MR. BELMONT ✓  
MR. MOHR ✓  
MR. WASSER ✓  
MR. CALLAHAN ✓  
MR. CONRAD ✓  
MR. DELOACH ✓  
MR. EVANS ✓  
MR. GALE ✓  
MR. ROSEN ✓  
MR. SULLIVAN ✓  
MR. TAVEL ✓  
MR. TROTTER ✓  
MR. JONES ✓  
TELE. ROOM ✓  
MISS HOLMES ✓  
MRS. METCALF ✓  
MISS GANDY ✓

crt

5-Part of [redacted] b7(c)

File  
J.A.G. [redacted]  
FOIA [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

REC-28

100-106670-413

NOT RECORDED

6 JUL 30 1964

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-28-80 BY SP4 JAM/114

6076

70 AUG 6 1964

July 15, 1964

On June 3, 1964, approximately 400 Kiwanis Club members and their guests heard the Rev. Martin Luther King in an address at a luncheon at the Smokehouse Restaurant in Phoenix - later that evening King spoke to a crowd of 3,000-4,000 at Arizona State University's Goodwin Stadium.

During the meeting copies of "AN OPEN letter to W. A. Robinson" (enclosed) were placed in each auto parked by the Smokehouse Restaurant. In response to this effort MARICOPA ADVISORY COUNCIL received the following letter, dated June 8, 1964:

Dear Mr. Polenick:

I appreciate your interest in the negro issue, but I would remind you that we either support a moderate like Dr. Martin Luther King, or we really play into the hands of the communists and the extremists of the negro leadership.

Sincerely,

(Signed)

The Rev. L. T. Knotter

United Church of Christ

North Congregational

Church of the Beatitudes 555 W. Glendale Ave. Phoenix 21, Arizona

Ministers: The Rev. Culver H. Nelson, D.D.

The Rev. Everett B. Luther

The Rev. Walter M. Frutiger, Th. M

The Rev. L. Theodore Knotter, B. Th.

Upon receipt of the above letter, Maricopa Advisory Council (MAC) decided to do an additional amount of research concerning the Rev. Martin Luther King. Finally, after approximately 160 hours of research - reading thousands of various articles from newspapers, magazines, and various publications, including the Communist and left-wing publications - we have compiled the following report.

As we do not wish to inject our own viewpoint, we quote quite extensively listing our source. In some instances, in order to condense an article, we use our own wording. In a few instances we have made statements, based upon many facts and the many years of research into the activities of many questionable groups.

The intent of this report is only to inform. You are the judge. There are none so blind as those who will not see.

\* \* \* \* \*

Speaking before the Kiwanis Club in the Smokehouse Restaurant, the Rev. Martin Luther King said that violence in the Negro movement is both "Impractical and immoral." "You may throw us in jail...bomb our homes...threaten our little children and ---difficult as it is -- we will still love you." (Evening American, June 4, 1964. Pg. 3.)

Will Rogers said: "You can't force anybody to love anybody for then it isn't love anymore."

ALBANY, GA. Said Martin Luther King: "Injunctions, various legal maneuvers, subtle delay tactics will not stop us. We've gone too far now to turn back." "Now the time for action has come." (Arizona Republic, 7/2/62, pg. 9)

More than 2400 Negro demonstrators were jailed in Birmingham in the month long desegregation drive. Sunday, May 12, 1963, thousands of Negroes rioted in Birmingham. Martin Luther King and nine other Negro ministers were jailed for contempt of court for defying a state injunction against racial demonstrations. (Ariz. Republic 5/17/63, p. 15)

#### "LOVE" IN ACTION

According to TIME Magazine, 5/17/63, pg. 25, after two dynamite bombs demolished the home of the Rev. A. D. King, brother of Martin Luther King, Birmingham streets filled with Negroes. "They hurled stones at policemen, slashed car tires. Within the hour two more bombs exploded at the Gaston Motel, headquarters of the demonstrations.

(Underlining in this report added by Maricopa Advisory Council - MAC)



And Birmingham went to . . . Thousands of enraged Negroes surged through the streets, flinging bricks, brandishing knives, pummeling police. A white cab driver was knifed, his taxi overturned and burned. A policeman was stabbed in the back and a white youngster's arm was slashed from shoulder to elbow. Negroes put a torch to a white man's delicatessen, fought off firemen as they arrived to put out the blaze. Two Negro homes nearby went up in flames, then three more white men's buildings. The rioters, bathed in the flickering orange light of the flames looted a liquor store and screamed into the night: "White man, we'll kill you!"

Rev. King had mobilized children as shock troops for his "freedom" demonstrations and hundreds of them went to jail which placed Birmingham at the point of explosion.

"In Kelly Ingram Park, hundreds of Negroes began lobbing bricks and bottles at the lawmen. Water hoses were used to quell the rioting."

The Worker (COMMUNIST paper) Oct. 1, 1963, p. 1, carried this story: "DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., vowed last week to launch the biggest and "most determined" civil rights demonstrations ever witnessed in Birmingham, "if something serious isn't done to rectify the situation" there within the next few days. (At a press conference in Richmond, Va.) Demonstrators throughout the nation, Dr. King added, would be asked to converge on Birmingham and also to boycott Birmingham goods."

REV. KING FLAYS FBI SUPPORT OF RACIST MOBS - Headline of The Worker, Nov. 25, 1962, p. 1. This article stated: "Rev. King said that there has been "a great deal of police brutality in surrounding counties," instances of which had been reported by Albany leaders, but the FBI had done nothing. "One of the great problems we face with the FBI in the South," he added, "is that the agents are white Southerners who have been influenced by the mores of the community." "Every time I saw FBI men in Albany, they were there with the local police."

The Communist press always plays up allegations of "police brutality" - to discredit the police forces in order to place their own men to gain control of law-enforcement agencies - for the Communists know that police forces are a powerful instrument in assisting -- or preventing -- Communist seizure of power. Police forces stand for law and order - Communists want chaos.

J. Edgar Hoover, in his article "THE FBI'S ROLE IN THE FIELD OF CIVIL RIGHTS" (Yale Political magazine, Aug. 1963) had this to say: (Compare with above statement)

"Last year, a nationally prominent spokesman for integration charged the FBI with staffing its Southern offices with investigators who are not "in agreement with the law of the land." Our Agents in the Albany, Georgia, area -- he alleged -- actually side with segregationists and, for this reason, have not investigated beatings and other intimidations of Negroes fighting for equality. In addition, he strongly intimated that the FBI has been particularly remiss in handling complaints involving police brutality.

This man's allegations were thoroughly analyzed and found to be gross distortions and untruths. However, when we attempted to interview him and provide him with a clear account of the facts, we were told that he was "unavailable." He had found time to make sensational charges against the FBI; but did not have time to listen to the truth."

According to the Saturday Evening Post, June 15, 1963, Rev. King waits for a "crisis." "King got his crisis in a hymn-singing, rock-throwing crescendo of peaceful marches and violent strife that sent more than 2,400 Negroes to jail...And even after he seemed to have won his fight for an agreement easing discrimination, 2,500 Negroes angrily responded to night riders' bombings by three hours of midnight rioting. Scores of cars were crumpled, torches were put to ramshackle stores and two apartment houses, a policeman and a cab driver were stabbed, and about 50 other people were injured."

King had gone into Birmingham against the advice of community leaders. King has been accused "of tackling Birmingham primarily to raise money and to keep his name and organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (S.C.L.C.), out in front on the teeming civil-rights scene."

The Post article stated that King, 35, a Baptist minister, is the son of "a hard-drinking part Negro, part-Irish Georgia sharecropper," who became a preacher, and later became pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church. His suits are generally in the \$150-\$200 price range. In 1958 King, Jr., reported an income of \$25,348 and the State of Alabama with Negroes. They hurled stones at policemen, slashed car tires. Within the hour two more bombs exploded at the Gaston Motel, headquarters of the demonstrations.

(Underlining in this report added by Maricopa Advisory Council - MAC)

Continuing from the Post article: "King receives a dollar a year from S.C.L.C. and \$6,000 from Ebenezer Baptist Church, which lists him as co-pastor. Most of his income comes from speaking fees, gifts and books, of which his third, titled Strength to Love, has recently been published by Harper & Row."

"...S.C.L.C. has a 1963 budget of about \$450,000 (with a staff of 40), up from \$60,000 in 1960, when the staff numbered three. Fees from its affiliates amount to only about \$15,000 of this. Doctor King himself raises about \$100,000 with rallies, dinners and other personal appearances. A surprising \$150,000 or so comes through the mail, some spontaneously but most in response to appeals from Doctor King to a mailing list of 35,000 people... the National Maritime Union alone sent King more than \$32,000 in the midst of the Birmingham crisis."

"About \$100,000 of the S.C.L.C. budget is a grant by the Field Foundation to the home mission board of the United Church of Christ, which finances the citizenship school that S.C.L.C. administers. The remainder of the S.C.L.C. budget comes from periodic benefits, concerts and assorted entertainment."

"King's financial reporting worries some people...S.C.L.C. reports little. Its only known published financial statement is a one-page, carbon-copied sheet with a very general listing of income and disbursements in round figures."

"...Governor Rockefeller has aroused a good deal of curiosity, especially since an S.C.L.C. official resigned with charges that Rockefeller was a heavy contributor to King for political reasons."

"King's position in the rights movement unquestionably is enhanced by the fact that he has the ear of the President and for that matter, of figures around the world... he (is) on speaking terms with many African leaders...by now most of the world knows that he has been jailed 14 times - as this is written."

In 1960, Martin Luther King, Jr., set up offices in Atlanta for S.C.L.C. - "Slick," in the jargon of the movement - which had been largely dormant since he and his supporters had founded it three years earlier.

Still quoting from Post: "Students from about 40 communities where there had been sit-ins met in Raleigh, North Carolina, in April, to organize; and because King was, to them, the great symbol of the movement, they asked him to help...And now, when they organized the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (S.N.C.C.), he became its patron saint. S.N.C.C. - usually called "Snick" - has since become a grass-roots organization carrying the dangerous burden of direct action in the tough-belt areas of the South."

"The revolutionary new youth tide that flowed from Raleigh had the effect of thrusting King into the front of a civil-disobedience movement now identified with his name... Mass violation of the law by sit-ins and jail-ins was the banner that impatient students thrust into his hands for the 1960's."

Said Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP: "The youth bring the fire and drive that's necessary, but it is the adults who do most of the organizing, planning and financing that are the backbone of this fight." (LOOK, April 10, 1962, p. 32)

Quoting from The Worker (COMMUNIST paper, 11/10/63): "There is a possibility of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) becoming a national organization and the coming November 8-9 Northern Leadership Conference in Detroit will be the forum for discussion of the formation of a merger of the SCLC with a Western branch, already organized and a possible Northern branch."

"Negro leaders from 15 Northern cities will establish a Northern Negro Leadership Conference. This eventually will be merged with both the Western one now in existence and the main body in the South, forming a National Christian Leadership Conference under the leadership of Rev. King."

"He (Dr. King) emphasized again that his organization, the NAACP, the Urban League, CORE and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) are as one and not divided."

"On the Black Muslims he said they teach black supremacy and black supremacy is as bad as white supremacy. He said, 'if they want to work in the freedom struggle and demonstrate with us we welcome their cooperation but we cannot go along with their program of separation of the races.'"

"SNCC workers helped to form COFO - a coalition of civil rights groups working in the state - and today the NAACP, SCLC, CORE and SNCC carry on programs in unison. (Contd.)"

The student committee has 90 full time workers in Mississippi.

"The program director for COFO is Robert Moses, who heads the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's voter registration drive here." (The Student Voice - Publication by SNCC, Spring 1964)

According to The Student Voice, May 19, 1964, a delegation from the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party will go to the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City on Aug. 24 to challenge the seating of regular Mississippi Democratic party delegates.

Quoting: "The Freedom Democratic Party is an outgrowth of a voter registration drive begun in the state three years ago by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, now joined by the NAACP, CORE and SCLC under the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO)."

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was founded on an Easter weekend in 1960 at a conference of student sit-in leaders held in Raleigh, N.C. The SNCC was to be a coordinating agency for the various student protest groups that had grown up across the South. At a second conference held in Atlanta, Ga., October, 1960, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was formally organized. The SNCC - often called "Snick" - participated in the "Freedom Rides" of 1961. In August, 1961, SNCC launched its first voter-registration project in Mississippi. SNCC workers, in October, 1961, went to Albany, Georgia, and became the "catalytic fuse" for the massive protests of the Albany Movement. As of the summer, 1963, SNCC had initiated and participated in direct action campaigns in 49 cities in 13 states.

SNCC workers have organized and guided local "protest movements" which are never identified as SNCC projects. Student leaders are recruited from college campuses and are sent to work in rural communities. SNCC dispatched questionnaires in February, '64, to prospective recruits for its "nonviolent" army of approximately 1,000 - most of them to college students. Most of the 1,000 (or more) will go to Mississippi this summer to work on alleged "voter registration and school improvement campaigns." The students must come prepared to spend several weeks living with Negro families and be prepared to raise approximately \$400 for bail bond should they go to jail.

(Above information from SNCC publications - MAC)

Quoting from "Mississippi Summer Project" - publication of the SNCC, we read: "This summer, SNCC, in cooperation with COFO, is launching a massive Peace Corps-type operation in Mississippi. Students, teachers, technicians, nurses, artists and legal advisers will be recruited to come to Mississippi to staff a wide range of programs that include voter registration, freedom schools, community centers and special projects."

"A large number of law students will come to Mississippi to launch a massive legal offensive against the official tyranny of the state. The time has come to challenge every Mississippi law which deprives Negroes of their rights, and to bring suit against every state and local official who commits crimes in the name of his office."

(The chief focus this summer will be in Mississippi under the direction of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO). There will be many charges of "police brutality" as demonstrators who violate the law are placed in jails. Martin Luther King has been jailed at least 15 times for defying the law and disturbing the peace. Each time the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) have come to the defense of King, posting bond and securing his release, and filing suits to restrain the city government from enforcing their laws against unruly demonstrations which have often led to violence. The ACLU has supplied legal aid to leaders of the SNCC when charged with criminal anarchy in the state of Louisiana for belonging to an organization which they knew "to advocate, teach, and practice opposition to the state of Louisiana by unlawful means." - MAC)

The pamphlet "3 Brave Men" by James E. Jackson, editor of The Worker, Communist paper, states that John H. Lewis "is a member of the central committee of the SNCC and a member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). John Lewis was the chief spark plug in the three year battle to break through the rigid segregation pattern of Nashville." The "3 Brave Men" that James Jackson praised in this pamphlet are John H. Lewis, the Rev. J. Metz Rollins and the Rev. C. Tindell Vivian - all members of Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Said SNCC Chairman John H. Lewis, who was arrested for his 32nd time in recent demonstrations in Nashville: "The summer of 1964 could well be the year for Mississippi...We are going to Mississippi full force."

The Mississippi state police have invested some three million dollars for expansion of the police force and for arms. The Mississippi legislature has passed bills prohibiting picketing on public property and organizing for a boycott.

Approximately 300 persons have been arrested in Nashville, Tenn., to mid May since demonstrations were renewed the latter part of April. The SNCC has conducted demonstrations for an "open city" since 1960. SNCC worker Bernard Lafayette charged "police brutality" and stated that demonstrations will continue. Some form of protest demonstrations has occurred every day for the past three weeks, he said.

Twice arrested Lester McKinnie, 22, and Nashville SNCC leader, led approximately 200 persons (most of them students) in a street lie-down which blocked traffic and blocked the entrance way to a sandwich shop. At least 23 persons were injured in these "nonviolent" demonstrations when policemen swung their clubs at demonstrators when a crowd of 300 overwhelmed a half dozen policemen. Seven patrolmen were hurt and others suffered scratches and bruises.

"This was a riot. This was no demonstration," a policeman spokesman said later. Uniforms were torn and badges were ripped from their shirts, he said.

10 students were arrested on April 27, 1964. The following day seven Negroes were arrested - two were armed with knives (Robert Dowell and Edward Smith, both high school students), and the other five were charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors for allegedly encouraging school children to take part in civil rights protests.

The Rev. Grady Donald, a Negro minister and "projects chairman" of the Nashville Southern Christian Leadership Council (affiliated with movement of Martin Luther King Jr.) stated that demonstrations will continue.

(Above information from publications of the SNCC, The Evening American, Phoenix, The Arizona Republic, Phoenix).

The New Republic magazine, July 20, 1963, pg. 16, mentioned that when Martin Luther King Jr., led his group of demonstrators toward City Hall (Albany, Ga.), two well-established Negro teenage gangs lined the streets with concealed knives and other weapons, ready to move in if the "nonviolent" Negroes were attacked.

Lt. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, adjutant general of Maryland described demonstrations on Maryland's Eastern Shore from Negro demands for the desegregation of public accommodations and for surplus food, as "a revolution" and said the situation was "critical." Over 300 youthful demonstrators marched on the downtown section of Princess Anne, and clashed with state troopers. (Eve. American, Feb. 27, '64, p. 2)

Here is what the COMMUNIST paper The Worker, 12/29/63, p. 2, had to say about King: "Their heroic battles in the streets led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, inspired demonstrations in cities throughout the U.S. in Detroit on May 23, where 250,000 demonstrated, and as far as Los Angeles and San Francisco. New York, Chicago and Cleveland had their demonstrations of 5,000 to 10,000."

pg. 12: "The Atlanta demonstrations this month of more than 2,500 Negroes led by Dr. King and resumptions in Jackson, in Danville, Va., in Columbus, S.C., and in the North in Philadelphia and New York, point to the end of the lull that followed the assassination of President Kennedy Nov. 22."

Between May and September of last year, approximately 15,000 people went to jail in the South alone. Hundreds went to jail in the North as a result of demonstrations. More than 700,000 persons took part in racial demonstrations of one kind or another during that summer.

In North Carolina, arrests in Durham and Greensboro reached a total of 3,000. According to the Department of Justice, 1,814 demonstrations took place in the nation between May 20 and late October, 1963.

"PRINCESS ANNE, Md. (AP) A curfew went into effect last night as white leaders tried to avert another racial demonstration by Negro students. John Wilson, president of the Student Appeal for Equality (SAFE) at Maryland State College, had said earlier

yesterday the demonstrations were suspended until tomorrow. RIOTOUS demonstrations Wednesday (Feb. 26) resulted in the arrest of 27 students and medical treatment of 59 as they clashed with 130 state police who quelled the Negroes with police dogs and fire hoses...The STUDENTS retaliated with bricks, bottles and sticks." (Arizona Republic, 2/28/64, p. 1)

"NONVIOLENT" ROCKS THROWN (Evening American, 5/15/64, p. 2. Phoenix)

(UPI) "National guardsmen had to resort to tear gas for the second time in four days last night to break up a crowd of rock-throwing Negroes at Cambridge, Md.

From The Student Voice - SNCC publication, May 19, 1964, we read:

"A succession of night time marches were repulsed by (Cambridge) Maryland National Guardsmen with bayonets and tear gas. At least 65 people were hospitalized or required medical treatment."

"SNCC field secretary Clifford Vaughns received stitches for a bayonet wound... The marches downtown were a shift in tactics from earlier picketing and sit-ins. The new tactic allowed hundreds of unemployed Negroes to participate in the movement."

"The movement began in Dec 1961 when two field secretaries, Reginald Robinson and Bill Hansen arrived in Cambridge. In Jan. 1962 demonstrations broke out at lunch counters and restaurants."

"A formal organization was started and throughout the spring the new Cambridge Non-violent Action Committee (CNAC) demonstrated at local accommodations."

(This organization was evidently started through the efforts of the SNCC)

Still quoting from The Student Voice: "A new anti-segregation tactic was used when 200 white students from predominantly white colleges here "sipped-in" at Morrison's Cafeteria (Nashville) May 3.

Business was tied up for two hours when they ordered coffee and then refused to leave."

This same article stated that "The appearance of Alabama Governor George Wallace touched off new demonstrations here." (Cambridge, Md., May 11, '64)

Demonstrators, including the SNCC, sat down in protest against Gov. Wallace's appearance. Later this turned into a near riot as Wallace was booed and eggs and other objects were thrown at him.

Martin Luther King Jr., exercises much control over the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) as members of King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) are also (in many cases) members of the SNCC. John H. Lewis is a member of both and according to The Nation magazine, Oct. 5, 1963, Annelle Ponders represents King's group (SCLC) and is a SNICK veteran. The SNCC is often called "SNICK."

The Student Voice, SNCC publication, May 19, '64, reveals that Robert Moses, 28, "is program director of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), a coalition of rights groups" which is planning a summer project which includes voter registration and "Freedom Schools." Moses is also "Project Director" of the Mississippi SNCC.

The Saturday Evening Post (9/8/62) in its article "Negro Youths New March on Dixie" describes the "students" as "nonviolent." According to this article all major Negro civil-rights groups have been "strengthened by \$325,000 in cash from the Field Foundation in Chicago and the Taconic Foundation in New York. Backing the vast drive to register Southern Negroes to vote is the United States Department of Justice, which gives the movement moral support and intervenes with lawsuits and court orders to strike down barriers."

Continuing we read: "In the last two years ('60 & '61) more than 5000 Negro college age men and women have learned such techniques (physical assault from police) in special "workshops" held at almost every college campus and in churches, Masonic lodges and private homes. It is a generation that takes for granted that telephones are tapped, that the local police are their enemy..."

Pg. 18: Whitney Young Jr., executive director of the Urban League,.. says: "Either this year or next there is a great danger of massive teen-age violence by the children of the Negro slums against the outside world." (This is the year 1964)

Said Whitney Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League: "We were able to increase our budget from \$270,000 in 1961 to \$722,000 last year." (Newsweek magazine, May 6, 1963, p. 27) (The Urban League is an United Fund Agency.)

The Worker (COMMUNIST paper) Oct. 22, 1963 carried this story: "James Farmer, national director, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) urged CORE chapters throughout the country to step up their protests." (Farmer is on the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) Board of Directors)

Arizona Republic, Phoenix. Feb. 17, 1964, p. 13: "James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, said racial demonstrations will continue even if a strong civil rights bill is passed. "Then we will have to be in the streets to seek its enforcement," he said."..

In The Worker (1/26/64, p. 2), A. Philip Randolph declared, regarding the civil rights bill, that "if this legislation is not enacted it will touch off a series of demonstrations that will rock this country from one end to the other." (A. Philip Randolph is on the National Committee of the ACLU)

During the Negro American Labor Council's fourth annual convention, the NALC adopted a proposal by its president, A. Philip Randolph, to convene a "State of the Race Summit Conference" in Washington in September. In a press conference, Randolph stated that all segments of Negro thought should be represented at the Summit Conference, including the Black Muslims, Malcolm X and the Black Nationalists.

The NALC called for a national one-day work stoppage on Aug. 28, the first anniversary of the March on Washington, if a meaningful civil rights bill was not passed by then.

In his speech to the convention, Randolph stated that: "We will continue our boycotts, sit-ins and civil disobedience until our grievances are completely redressed...We are in the midst of a full-dress revolution."

(Above information from The Worker, June 7, 1964, p. 12)

A. Philip Randolph (Pres. of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters) was arrested in June, 1918, along with Eugene V. Debs, by government agents because of his vigorous opposition to World War I. In 1921 he was the Socialist Party candidate for Secretary of State in New York. In Aug. 1925 Randolph called a handful of sleeping car porters in a Harlem recreation hall - here was born the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, of which he was elected president.

At the beginning of U.S. involvement in World War II, Randolph headed a March on Washington movement, threatening to bring 50,000 Negroes to the nation's capital unless action was taken to secure equal opportunity in employment. This threat was supposedly enough to move President Roosevelt to set up the Fair Employment Practices Commission. In 1947-48 he threatened to call a massive campaign of nonviolent civil disobedience to the draft. (From 1963 Peace Calendar - publication by War Resisters League)

From the pamphlet published by the War Resisters League, "What Is The War Resisters League?", we have compiled the following information:

"All members of the League are conscientious objectors to war and many of our members served long terms in C.O. (Conscientious Objectors) camps or in prison during the Second World War and the Korean War. Members of the League are still being jailed for refusing to be drafted."

The League is now active in helping organize a campaign for the total repeal of the present draft law. David McReynolds, Field Secretary of the League, has carried the pacifist position to tens of thousands of students on campuses throughout the country.

The War Resisters League has released their executive Secretary, Bayard Rustin, for long periods of time in order to work with Martin Luther King, Jr. on the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott (1956) and in helping to set up the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Bayard Rustin has also worked closely with A. Philip Randolph and others in planning various Youth Marches in Washington D.C. and the "Freedom March" on Washington last summer.

According to an article in "The County Citizen" entitled "Where the Lion Lies Down With the Lamb", April 15, 1964, Bayard Rustin, the organizer of last year's March on Washington, has been on chain gangs, been jailed on "trumped up charges," and twenty-three years ago, Rustin belonged to the Young Communist League - now is a professional agitator for civil rights.

Rep. John M. Ashbrook, R-Ohio, in a story in The Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Aug. 23, 1963, p. 11, refused an invitation to be guest of honor during the "March on Washington" Aug. 28, for, and we quote: "Ashbrook said that Bayard Rustin, deputy coordinator for the march, served for 28 months in prison for evading the draft; was convicted on a sex perversion charge; belonged to the Young Communist League; and attended a Communist Party rally in 1956."

(The six chairmen of the march on Washington were James Farmer of CORE; Martin Luther King Jr., Southern Conference of Christian Leadership; John Lewis, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; A. Philip Randolph, Negro American Labor Council president; Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and Whitney Young of the Urban League. The information revealing Rustin's background was sent to the leaders of the march to "repudiate the radical left and Communist involvement in your efforts.")

In a speech before the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee at its 4th Annual Conference on Dec. 1, 1963, Rustin said the civil rights movement was lagging and that it had retrogressed to conditions that existed before this year's actions.

He described such tactics as lying down in the streets to immobilize trucks and other forms of transportation as "gimmicks." Rustin urged the movement to "make another leap forward" by broadening its social objectives in alliance with other minority groups.

(Information from FELLOWSHIP, publication of Fellowship of Reconciliation, 12/15/63)

(The Council of Federated Organizations was thus founded - COFO)

From the Fellowship publication we read that Bayard Rustin, as a Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR) member a decade ago, helped to lay the foundations for the "non-violent" revolution in race relations and civil rights. Bayard, who is known around the world, called for FOR help with the result that the FOR is publishing a "manual on nonviolence" for use in the civil rights demonstrations. Training seminars in "non-violence" are being prepared and five FOR National Council members will spend extended periods in the Deep South this summer under direction of staff member Glenn Smiley.

According to the Fellowship publications, the Fellowship of Reconciliation claims to be "a religious organization based on the belief that love must serve as the true guide of personal conduct under all circumstances" and they "refuse to participate in any war or to sanction military preparations; they work to abolish war" and they believe that love should be "the effective force for overcoming evil" when dealing with offenders against society. The FOR supports conscientious objectors and dissenters, encourages the youth to refuse to serve in the armed services.

Martin Luther King Jr., is on the Advisory Council of the FOR. Many ministers are representatives of the FOR.

FOR staff members and FOR scheduled speakers addressed more than 2,200 public meetings during the year ending April 30. One staff member made over 35 radio and television appearances.

In April the National Council of the FOR approved a gross budget for the year 1964-65 of \$237,559, about \$8,000 higher than for the year just ended. Contributions alone were \$143,479 for the past year - anticipate \$155,309 for 1964.

The Students For A Democratic Society defines itself as an organization "of young people on the left. It seeks to create a sustained community of educational and political concern; one bringing together liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty."

The Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) are committed to "Racial Equality, Disarmament, Jobs and Abundance, civil liberties, liberal education" and works "for civil rights through direct action, publication, and support of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Northern Student Movement."

Todd Gitlin is President, 1963-64. Paul Booth is Vice-President.

In the article "Local Analysis and Federal Power" Tom Hayden, he (Hayden) describes himself a graduate student at the University of Michigan and a "frequent spokesman for the student left," as field secretary and then president of the Students For A Democratic Society (a student affiliate of John Dewey's League for Industrial Democracy), who had spent a couple of years moving between North and South to generate student activity in the civil rights movement before it began making headlines.

Many campus chapters have been formed which organize civil rights demonstrations and support "peace candidates."

Regarding civil rights, the Student Peace Union at its 1963 National Convention stated: "THE STUDENT PEACE UNION supports the recent upsurge in civil rights activity. We strongly endorse the methods and goals of the non-violent movement and admire the courage of those active in it."

"It is imperative that the SPU (Student Peace Union) participate in local civil rights activities. SPU, nationally and locally, should co-sponsor non-violent direct action, and individuals should work for, and become rank-and-file members of, local chapters of existing civil rights groups or community movements."

"During the past year the SPU has distributed over one million pieces pieces of literature on peace and related topics."

Some of the members of the SPU National Advisory Council are James Baldwin, American Negro writer; James Farmer, director of CORE; Harold Fey, editor of The Christian Century; A. Philip Randolph; Bayard Rustin; Norman Thomas, six-time Presidential candidate for the Socialist Party; etc.

Many of the members are Socialists and members of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). They certainly are not "students." Remember the words of Roy Wilkins, director of the NAACP, who said "it is the adults who do most of the organizing, planning and financing that are the backbone of this fight."

James Baldwin, writing in a Russian newspaper told its readers that "there are no words to describe the whole horror of the American Negro's life."

The U.S. News & World Report (5/20/63, p. 38) carried this warning by James Baldwin that what has happened in Birmingham is only "a foretaste of what's going to happen throughout the country." He said: "Any Northern city with a big Negro population is on the edge of disaster." (Does this sound like a "nonviolent" statement?)

From the publication SLATE PLATFORM - ASUC General Election, Fall, 1963, we find that the Associated Students of the University of California (ASUC) has a yearly budget of a half-million dollars.

This publication by SLATE defines itself as an "organization which has led the struggle against the Communist speaker ban, compulsory ROTC, fall-out shelter signs, the Kerr Directives" and "infringements on student civil liberties" - whose representatives "have been the outspoken members of the ASUC Senate, has proposed that a significant percentage of the total budget of the ASUC, not less than 2% be sent each year to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee - also that a Bail and Defense Fund be set up by ASUC for use of University of California students, alumni, faculty, and employees who are arrested and prosecuted for participating in civil rights demonstrations in the Bay Area - also that the University grant automatic leaves of absence without penalty to any student who leaves school to do civil rights work."

Malcolm X started a Black Nationalists Party to convert the Negro population from "nonviolence" to a form of direct action for "There can be no revolution without bloodshed and it is nonsense to describe the civil rights movement in America as a revolution."

Malcolm X had wanted to invade the South but Elijah Muhammad always refused to grant him permission. "It's going to be different now," Malcolm said. (3/8/64)

From LIFE, Mar. 20, 1964 - Malcolm X said: "On the South: "When I speak of the South, I mean south of Canada. - The whole U.S. is the South."

"I think there will be dead police dogs before the year is over" when asked about the use of police dogs against Negroes.

Malcolm X said this would be the "bloodiest year in the civil rights fight." Malcolm broke with the Black Muslim movement on Sunday, March 8, 1964. He said it was dangerous and criminal for Negro leaders to stress the nonviolent approach. (UPI 3/13/64)



We note that the demonstrations have become more and more violent. The thousands of newspaper articles and (plus other publications) our press session will bear this out. Is influence of Malcolm X "forcing" Martin Luther King, Jr., to use more drastic action in demonstrations, in order to stay in the "limelight?"

Said Malcolm X: "You cannot integrate the Negroes and whites without bloodshed." "The only peaceful way is for the Negroes and whites to separate." (Newsweek, 5/6/63, pg. 28)

Quoting from the Arizona Republic (7/2/64, p. 3) we read: "Malcolm X returned to his New York headquarters yesterday and said he was preparing to send squads of armed guerrillas into Mississippi and other southern states to protect Negroes from the "terror and brutality" of the Ku Klux Klan.

"THOSE PEOPLE in Mississippi are in for a shock if they think the Negroes will take brutality this summer," he said in an interview..."

"We must take things into our own hands," (Elijah) Muhammad said in one speech. "We must return to the Mosaic law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. What does it matter if ten million of us die?"

Malcolm X is even more provocative on the subject. "If anyone attacks you," he told one audience, "lay down your life! If anyone so much as touches your finger, his place is in the graveyard!" (Black Merchants of Hate, Sat. Evening Post - date unknown)

"VOLUNTEER LAWYERS SOUGHT FOR SERVICE THIS SUMMER" - Headline - from Publication of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) - CIVIL LIBERTIES- No. 217, June 1964.

"Several major organizations in the civil rights field are mounting a campaign to provide legal assistance to individuals involved in rights demonstrations in the South this summer. They have formed the Lawyer's Constitutional Rights Defense Committee, headed by:

The Rev. Robert F. Drinan, S.J., Dean of Boston College Law School; Leo Pfeffer, Director of the American Jewish Congress's Committee on Law and Social Action; Carl Rachlin, CORE's General Counsel; Edwin Lukas, National Affairs Director of the American Jewish Congress; Jack Greenberg, Director-Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund; John Pratt, Counsel to the National Council of Churches' Commission on Race and Religion; and the ACLU's Melvin L. Wulf.

The Committee is now recruiting volunteer attorneys all over the country, offering funds to cover their living expenses."

It is important to remember that these organizations are generally interlocking through membership. Demonstrations are "encouraged" to violate the laws by civil disobedience - then "test cases" are filed by the NAACP, CORE, the ACLU, the National Council of Churches and other civil rights organizations, in a relentless bombardment of the courts, in an attempt to declare these laws "unconstitutional." This paves the way for increased demonstrations which can only end up with increased violence.

J. Edgar Hoover, on Jan. 29, 1964, testified that "We do know that Communist influence does exist in the Negro movement and it is this influence which is vitally important." The number of Negro recruits who may be Party members is not the important thing, he said. Mr. Hoover cited "the old Communist principle... 'Communism must be built with non-Communist hands.'"

When Rev. King, Jr., was asked about Communist infiltration in the civil rights movement (after his address before the Phoenix Kiwanis Club) he stated: "There are as many Communists in the movement as there are Eskimos in Florida."

(The various Florida Chambers of Commerce have been advertising in Alaska - and MAC is seriously considering a survey as to how many Eskimos there are in Florida!)

MAC has over 500 Communist publications - many of these disclose that Communist influence does exist in the Negro movement.

We do know that certain individuals mentioned in this report who play an important part in these demonstrations belong to the American Civil Liberties Union, one of the most powerful "Communist-aiding" organizations in the country - but in no sense do we imply that the ACLU is a "Communist" organization.

The ACLU is opposed to ALL anti-subversion laws (Smith & McCarran Acts, Communist Control Act, etc.), the ACLU attempts to discredit the police departments by charges of "police brutality" and ridicule the FBI; seeks to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities; insists that Communists and their sympathizers be allowed to teach and speak in our schools; seek to place the Communist Party on the ballot; are about to "test" the constitutionality of laws which attempt to slow down the sales of goods imported from Communist countries by high license fees being required by merchants who wish to sell these goods (Communist goods imports have helped to create unemployment in the United States - Union members should be concerned about this, as the rest of the American public should be); the ACLU fought to allow Communist propaganda from Communist countries be sent through U.S. mails (at taxpayers expense); opposes the use of the Bible and prayers in our schools - yet insists that obscene material should not be censored; continually comes to the aid of lawbreakers, homosexuals, narcotic violators, and makes a hollow mockery of our laws by claiming to "defend" our Constitution - but in reality seek to abolish the Constitution. These are but a few of the activities of the ACLU. This is "defending the Bill of Rights" - in their interpretation.

HOW MUCH MORE HELP COULD THE COMMUNIST PARTY ASK FOR ?

What is so disheartening are the number of ministers who are members of the ACLU or members of "pacifist-peace" groups. HOW CAN A MINISTER IN CLEAR CONSCIENCE JOIN AN ORGANIZATION WHICH ESPOUSES SUCH A LINE ? This is beyond our comprehension.

What is equally disturbing is that ministers participate in these movements (civil rights) or encourage others to do so also, or support these demonstrations.

Also what makes this movement very dangerous is the fact that our youth are being encouraged to violate city and state laws on the pretense that these are so-called "nonviolent" demonstrations.

Martin Luther King Jr., has never, to the best of our knowledge, resorted to violence HIMSELF. As a member of a so-called pacifist organization, King has never struck back even in self-defense, even when knifed by another Negro years ago.

However, these demonstrations have erupted in violence and we have yet to see any condemnation by King of those who resorted to violence and rioting. It is much easier to charge "police brutality" which could eventually discredit all police forces.

The students are under the impression that the police are their enemy - therefore, as a rule, will not abide by their orders to disperse whenever they become unruly - when actually the police are attempting to enforce law and order, protecting both Negroes and Whites.

"Violence" has an entire different meaning to Rev. King - as members of so-called pacifist organizations continually stress that they are opposed to "violence" - just as the Black Muslims profess to abhor violence, yet they are often in the thick of it and may eventually file a "test case" involving their position toward military service by claiming membership in a religious body opposed to "violence."

The term "democracy" has an entire different meaning to the ACLU and the Communist Party. Likewise, those participating in these demonstrations interpret the term "non-violence" as a means of accomplishing their end - if they succeed in what they hope to accomplish then this is using "nonviolent" methods - regardless of injuries suffered by the police or those demonstrating. Many of the students demonstrating are members in so called pacifist organizations who oppose military conscription and work for total disarmament - not taking into consideration that they are receiving the full support of the Communist Party, USA, and the Soviet Union, not because the Communists are interested in our interpretation of peace as free men, but rather interested in their version of "peace" under Socialism-Communism, actually encouraging race riots to create chaos.

Speakers from "peace" and "civil liberties" organizations travel from campus to campus encouraging student activity in the civil rights movement - that it is proper to violate the law if they consider these laws "unjust and immoral." MAC feels the reasons for various demonstrations are possibly just - but the methods that are used to force the issue by the demonstrators are immoral and cannot be condoned.

Many have interpreted the civil rights movement as a means of enforcing desegregation. It is much more than that. It is also a movement in race pacifism among the youth. It is a movement to replace "duty, honor, country." It is a movement that can lead to total corruption of our law enforcement. Violence is on the increase - with organized violence comes organized crime.

We are approaching a very serious stage of crime and corruption. One cannot decide what law to obey and what law to disobey. Lawbreaking can only lead to anarchy.

One could well imagine what would happen if a majority of Whites decided that the Civil Rights law was unconstitutional and discriminatory - therefore decided to demonstrate with complete disregard to the laws, participating in demonstrations which led to injuries and bloodshed, such as is now plaguing our nation. Soon the entire country would be plunged into chaos and anarchy.

Martin Luther King Jr., is not a "moderate" as suggested in the letter to us on page one.

Fresh from the St. Augustine, Fla., jail, the Rev. King told a press conference his organization had already selected southern cities where the new civil rights law would be "tested" this summer. King listed the test cities as Birmingham, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and Gadsden in Alabama, Albany, Ga., and St. Augustine. King made it clear that the predicted long hot summer hasn't suddenly become cool Spring.

Here is a "minister" who has stated that violence is both "impractical and immoral," was arrested 16 times for violating the law, makes charges of the "ugly record of police brutality" but pretends not to see the ugly record of violence and rioting which is erupting all over the country - a minister who encourages the youth to participate in violation of the laws and welcomes the support of the Black Muslims or the Black Nationalists Party in these demonstrations.

Yet Martin Luther King Jr., received a standing ovation after his address to the Phoenix Kiwanis Club and was greeted with a standing ovation as he received an honorary doctor of laws degree at Yale University's 263rd commencement this past June.

Again we repeat: "THERE ARE NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO WILL NOT SEE."

From the publication AFSC Reporter (American Friends Service Committee - a "peace" organization) July-August, 1964, we read:

"A Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) - which coordinates the activities of CORE, the NAACP and SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) - is cooperating with the Commission on Religion and Race of the National Council of Churches in recruiting and training the students."

\* \* \* \* \*

The annual budget of the Urban League is about \$722,000. The Fellowship of Reconciliation has a budget of \$237,559. The National Students Association's budget is approximately \$500,000. Rev. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference has a budget of about \$450,000. The Anti-Defamation League's reported budget is \$3,940,000.

Without sustaining yearly memberships and with erratic contributions, Maricopa Advisory Council (MAC) cannot establish a budget.

We've followed a policy of expanding our mailing and distribution as much as our incoming donations will allow. We have a wide distribution now, through 42 states.

Our response has been very favorable - police departments, investigative agencies appreciate our bulletins.

Help us to expand our good work further.

Those who will write to us will receive postpaid the book "Keynes at Harvard." This is made possible through the courtesy and thoughtfulness of James C. Coe, who has a piano tuning service here in Phoenix. Please write today.

Sincerely,

*Charles C. Polenick*

Charles C. Polenick  
Research Director

MARICOPA ADVISORY COUNCIL (MAC) 947-0921  
18 E. 1st Street. Western Sav. Bldg. Rm. 201  
Scottsdale, Arizona

Extra copies of this bulletin available.

Contributions are gratefully appreciated.

Support Maricopa Advisory Council (MAC) for we are pledged to bring you the facts and the truth. Please send in your contribution today.

MARICOPA ADVISORY COUNCIL (MAC)  
18 E. 1st Street Rm. 201  
Scottsdale, Arizona

I, \_\_\_\_\_ enclose \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to further the work of Maricopa Advisory Council, a nonsectarian, nonprofit, educational and research organization.

In addition, I hereby pledge \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (monthly, annually) toward the work of MAC.

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\* \* \* \* \*

On July 10, yours truly, editor of the MAC bulletin, announced that I am seeking a House seat as state representative on the Republican ticket from District 26. This district includes Arcadia, Century, Honda, Kiva, Mohave, Navajo, Paradise, and Pima.

During the past six years I have become quite concerned about the "liberal" trend in our country. The "liberals" have been very conservative with their own money but quite "liberal" with our money.

I have seen taxes on homes and taxes on the purchaser go up - and they will continue to go up - UNLESS the property owners make themselves heard. For making property improvements which enhances the neighborhood, the property owner is "penalized" in the form of higher taxes.

I am for a reduction in "frills" and a return to the 3-R's in education. I would rather see an increase in salary for our teachers - and a cut in construction costs. An expensive school building does not guarantee a better education. A school is only as good as its teachers.

I would work for passage of the Liberty Amendment Resolution (approved by seven states to date - failed to pass by one vote here in Arizona) which would limit the Government from engaging in any business except as specified in the Constitution. This would be a victory for the free enterprise system. Many businesses are operated by the Government at a loss - at taxpayers' expense.

I favor a strong law against child molesters; a bill was presented during the last session, but died in Committee.

I seek this seat as a true representative of the people - but the people must let their representative know how they feel about issues.

Any financial help or support would be gratefully appreciated. Donations should be sent to C.C. Polenick, in care of MAC.

Sincerely, *Charles C. Polenick*  
Charles C. Polenick

AN OPEN letter to W. A. Robinson in answer to Robinson's letter in "The People Speak" column of the Arizona Republic, May 18, '64.

Mr. Robinson stated that he has been a member of the SCEF for many years and is now one of two members from Arizona on its advisory board. "I am also a long-time friend of Dr. Martin Luther King, and Jim Dombrowski and other members of the SCEF staff. I feel honored by these associations and have had just about as much affiliation with communism in my life as have Columnists Alsop and Alexander, or Aubrey W. Williams, who organized SCEF, along with other liberal Southerners who had the courage to set up offices in the deepest South." \*\*\*"

On October 4, 1963, the offices of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) in New Orleans were raided by Louisiana officials. Also raided were the homes of James A. Dombrowski, executive director of SCEF, Benjamin E. Smith, treasurer, and Bruce Waltzer. The three men, all white, were arrested and charged with "operating a Communist conspiracy" in violation of the state's sedition law.

Rep James H. Pfister, Chairman of the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities said that SCEF had been under the Committee's scrutiny for 11 months and stated: "This organization is an identified Communist front. Several of its officers have been identified in sworn testimony as Communists." (UPI - 10/5/63)

Seventy-three cartons of documents were seized (which covered 20 years of SCEF activities) - and subpoenaed by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and ordered out of Louisiana into Mississippi.

The American Civil Liberties Union publication (CIVIL LIBERTIES, Nov. 1963) describes Benjamin E. Smith and Bruce Waltzer as "New Orleans attorneys active with the Louisiana ACLU" who "were arrested because of their connection with the Southern Conference Educational Fund, the president of which is the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, a close associate of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr."

The ACLU asked Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy to intervene on behalf of the two lawyers (Smith and Waltzer) and stated that "the Louisiana statute is an unconstitutional violation of freedom of speech and association, and we vigorously condemn this effort by the Louisiana Un-American Activities Committee to impose new restrictions on First Amendment guarantees by their sensational and fully publicized raids."

The Worker (10/13/63, pg. 2) carried this headline: "ASSAIL NEW ORLEANS WITCH-HUNT ARREST OF CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS" and stated, "DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., last week denounced the Oct. 4 raid by police in New Orleans on the national headquarters and the arrest of two top officers of the Southern (Conference) Educational Fund, Inc. These two outrages, he declared, "Call for immediate action by Federal authorities." Arrested were Dr. James A. Dombrowski, executive director of SCEF; Benjamin Smith, treasurer, and Bruce Waltzer, an SCEF member and Smith's law partner.....In a telegram, Dr. King asked Attorney General Robert Kennedy "to take action to stop this additional

same officers, and it continued to publish the same paper as was published by the Southern Conference for ( an ifare, which is "The South n triot". (Cited in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications as a subversive publication.)

Page 120 (same report): "Hoover says, 'A front is an organization which the communists openly or secretly control.' It appears from the evidence that seven or eight people really run the SCEF. Five of these, namely Anne Braden, Carl Braden, (James A. Dombrowski), William Howard Melish and Aubrey W. Williams have all been previously identified in sworn testimony as members of the Communist Party. The sixth, Benjamin E. Smith, is a national officer in a cited Communist front, the National Lawyers' Guild, and the seventh, Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, is an exconvict."

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court in a friend-of-the-court brief, contending that "the state of Louisiana is raising the cry of Communism as a pretext to undermine the civil rights movement" in their support of the defendants in the SCEF case. (A \$750,000 civil suit against the Louisiana state officials and U.S. Senator James O. Eastland, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, was filed by the defendants).

From the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities - STATE OF LOUISIANA "Activities of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. in Louisiana" dated April 13, 1964, pg. 124, we read: "A three-judge Federal Court in New Orleans has dismissed the suit filed by the SCEF seeking to enjoin the State of Louisiana from enforcing its Subversive Activities and Communist Control Law against the officers of the SCEF. This decision is being appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court by the SCEF, Benjamin Smith and Bruce Waltzer, his law partner."

"We find it most significant that the Communist Party's top attorneys have rallied to the defense of Smith and Waltzer in this matter, a brief amicus curiae having been filed in the U.S. Supreme Court on their behalf by attorneys for the National Lawyers' Guild. The attorneys filing this brief include the firm of Joseph Forer and David Rein of Washington, D.C."

"Subsequent to the decision of the three-judge Federal Court, the New Orleans Parish Grand Jury returned indictments against James A. Dombrowski, Benjamin Smith and Bruce Waltzer for multiple violations of the Louisiana Subversive Activities And Communist Control Act. Dombrowski was charged with two counts, managing a subversive organization (the SCEF) and being a knowing unregistered member of a Communist Front organization (the SCEF). Smith was charged with three counts, two the same as Dombrowski's and the third, being a knowing unregistered member of another Communist Front organization (the National Lawyers Guild). Waltzer was charged with one count, the same as the third against Smith. All are subject to potential ten year sentences on each count. These prosecutions are still pending."

"The evidence presented to us in the two hearings recorded in this report solidly confirms our prior findings that the Southern Educational Fund is in fact a Communist Front and a Subversive Organization."

"The infiltration of the Communist Party into the so-called "Civil Rights" movement through the SCEF is shocking and highly dangerous to this State and the nation. We do not want anyone connected with the civil rights movement involved in this cause."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML

July 28, 1964

REC-93

100 - 106670 - 412

San Diego 15, California

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of July 22nd, with enclosure, has been received.

While I would like to be of service to you, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance but trust you will understand the necessary reasons for this policy.

With respect to Karl Prussion, I would like to point out he assisted this Bureau by furnishing information on subversive activities from November, 1949, to July, 1958, during which time he was compensated; however, he was not a Special Agent. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Enclosed is some literature I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

NOTE AND ENCLOSURES NEXT PAGE.

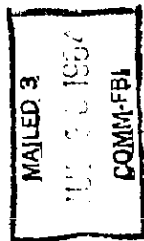
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b7(c)

Let's Fight Communism Sanely!  
Internal Security - 4-17-62  
Faith in Freedom  
LEB Intro - 4-1-61

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.



TRUE COPY

[REDACTED] b7(c)  
San Diego 16, California  
July 22, 1964

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/LL  
6076

Dear Sir:

The attached paper has come into my possession.  
I would sincerely appreciate knowing if the statements set forth  
are true, particularly the two paragraphs that mention Martin  
Luther King, and his association with "over 60 communist fronts,  
individual, and/or organizations."

If Rev. King is a communist, in the interest of our  
country, your Bureau should alert the people.

I would appreciate any information regarding the  
attached paper that you are at liberty to divulge.

Very truly yours,

[REDACTED] b7(c) [REDACTED]

REC-93

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16 JUL 30 1964

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ack: 7-28-64  
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b7(c)

Los Angeles 15, California  
July 22, 1964

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4JRM/ML  
6076

Dear Sir:

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Very truly yours,

ENCLOSURE

b7(c)

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CONFIDENTIAL

## AFFIDAVIT

I, Karl Prussion, a former counterspy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1947 to 1960, do hereby swear under oath and under penalty of perjury, that from the years 1954 through 1958 I attended five county committee meetings of the Communist Party of Santa Clara County, California. (A county committee meeting of the Communist Party consists of one delegate representing each Communist cell in a county.) The meetings were held during the aforementioned period in the following locations:

The residence of Robert Lindsay, Communist, in San Jose, California, 1954; the residence of Mary Field, Communist section organizer, Palo Alto, California, 1955; the residence of Isobel and Edwin Cerney, both Communists, Menlo Park, California, 1956; the residence of Gertrude Adler, Communist, Palo Alto, California, 1957; the residence of Karl Prussion, counterspy for the F.B.I., Los Altos, California, 1958; the residence of Myra White, Communist, Mountain View, California, 1959.

I hereby further solemnly state that at each and every meeting as set forth above, one Ed Beck, Communist, who is presently secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of San Mateo County, California, and a member of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), presented the directive from the district office of the Communist Party in San Francisco to the effect that:

"All Communists working within the framework of the NAACP are instructed to work for a change of the passive attitude of the NAACP toward a more militant, demonstrative, class struggle policy to be expressed by sit-ins, demonstrations, marches and protests, for the purpose of transforming the NAACP into an organization for the achievement of Communist objectives."

I further swear and attest that at each and every one of the aforementioned meetings, one Reverend Martin Luther King was always set forth as the individual to whom Communists should look and rally around in the Communist struggle on the many racial issues.

I hereby also state that Martin Luther King has either been a member of, or wittingly has accepted support from, over 60 Communist fronts, individuals, and/or organizations, which give aid to or espouse Communist causes.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

25 day of July, 1963.

Karl Prussion

S.F. Examiner Thursday, Feb. 13, 1964

## Clergyman's Challenge To King Unanswered

[Signature]  
Notary Public

Feb. 17, 1964

### \$10,000 Gift For Rev. King

HOLLYWOOD - (UPI) — The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. yesterday was presented a check for \$10,000 by California Atty. Gen. Stanley Mosk on behalf of a small group of Los Angeles and Hollywood civil rights supporters.

Mosk made the presentation at a dinner at which King was the keynote speaker. The dinner, for proponents of the Rumford Housing Act, was sponsored by the Consolidated Realty Board of Los Angeles.

The Rev. C. Fain Kyle of Richmond, who two weeks ago challenged Negro leader Martin Luther King to a public debate on integration, said yesterday the invitation has not yet been accepted.

King will speak tomorrow evening at the Mount Diablo campus of the Contra Costa County Junior College.

Rev. Kyle, a Negro, said he has made arrangements to have the Richmond Civic

Auditorium available for debate at King's convenience.

"We both believe in integration," Kyle said. "I just don't agree with the way King and members of the Congress of Racial Equality are going about it."

"They are pushing to the point that genuine integration efforts are imperiled and I am prepared to debate this fact with him."

S.F. Examiner Monday, Feb. 17, 1964

Dr. Martin Luther King, President  
Southern Christian Leadership Conference  
42 Auburn Avenue  
Atlanta, Georgia.

January 29, 1964 It will be my purpose to show:

1. That you are insincere and that you have ulterior motives when it comes to all you are doing as the leader so called the civil rights movement.

2. That you, and no other minister of God's present day church has ever been called or sent to preach or teach passive resistance, civil disobedience, integration or segregation.

3. That contrary to your belief, there is absolutely nothing in the Holy Scriptures that will justify you or anyone in the kind of force and pressure that is being thrust upon the people for the purpose of compelling these good people to submit to your will and demand for civil rights; to the contrary the Bible teaches to "Give place unto wrath," "It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong," "To be patient in tribulation," "Whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile go with him twain," "Vengeance is mine, I will repay said Lord." etc.

4. That God always has commanded His people to hold the peace, and he would fight their battles for them."

5. That according to Scripture "The battle is the Lord's" therefore, the people should never try to fight the Lord's battles.

6. That God, always has commanded all people to "Honor King," "Obey Magistrates," "Be obedient to masters," "Be subject to the higher powers," "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man." etc.

7. That no individual has a right to take the law into his own hand no matter how long he may have been waiting for justice and fairplay."

8. That if anyone in this country has really been the victim of the white man's unfairness and mistreatment... it is the Indian, for it was the Red men, not the Black men, who were in possession and thereby the rightful owners of this country when the white man first set foot upon this soil, and instead of negotiating for the purchase of this American land, the white man has all but killed off the whole "Indian race."

9. That not with standing this fact and truth, and also the fact that the Indians have been treated worse and suffered much longer than Negroes, still the fact remains that the Indians are not rising up and taking the law into their own hands, neither are the Indians doing any demonstrating in order that the many injustices heaped upon them might be righted."

10. That though it be a slow process, the Indians are relying instead upon the "Indian Commission" to handle their grievances in an orderly fashion and legal way, and little by little they are making gains and progress which will be lasting because it is being done right. This is not true with Negroes that follow your leadership Dr. King.

11. That you are causing Negroes to lose friends rather than gain friends, and that that which appears to be gains will never last, for anything that is forced upon a people by any kind of tactics you are using... will never endure."

If I am wrong in my above charges against all civil rights leaders and you, then I believe that you owe it to me and the public to prove me wrong from Scripture, openly and publicly, for my views are also held by many well-informed devout and sincere Bible-believing Christians and non-Christians in these United States and throughout the Earth.

If I am correct you should want to be corrected publicly like the Apostle Paul corrected Peter. See Galatians 2:11-14, and you should desire that those who follow your teaching also be corrected. The things involved are eternal verities and eternal souls, so the stakes are high. May I have your gentlemen's acceptance to this challenge right away? The matter is urgent!

Yours very sincerely in HIS service,

Rev. C. Fain Kyle

Dear Doctor King:-  
Since there are many well-meaning people who follow your teachings and are being deceived and blinded by you; and... since there are in circulation numerous copies of a certain "Affidavit" bearing the name "George E. Searles" as Notary Public and the "Affiant" is listed by the name "Karl Prussion" who swears under oath and penalty of perjury that "one Reverend Martin Luther King has either been a member of, or willingly has accepted support from, over 60 Communist fronts, individuals, and/or organizations, which give aid to or espouse Communist causes; and... Since the "American Opinion Speakers Bureau" at Brookfield, Massachusetts, has in circulation numerous announcements concerning the Reverend Uriah J. Fields former pastor of Bell Street Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, and Secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Association when that organization, under Martin Luther King participated in the Montgomery bus boycott, and subsequently broke with King and MIA and wrote his book, The Montgomery Story. In his booklet Dare Negroes Follow Martin Luther King?, Uriah Fields wrote, in 1962, "A communist group attempted to make a sizeable financial contribution to the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) when I was active in the Montgomery bus boycott and secretary of the MIA. This contribution was refused only after E.D. Nixon, the treasurer of the MIA and myself threatened to resign our positions. I recall that King did not object to receiving the money. Subsequently, E.D. Nixon and I resigned as treasurer and secretary of the organization and... Since you do teach that civil disobedience, passive resistance and integration is legal, lawful and Scriptural; and... Since you do teach that demonstrations are constitutional, helpful, wise and non-violent; and... Since you do teach that this kind of force and pressure should be used to obtain freedom now; and... Since you are continually soliciting and reportedly receiving millions in donations and contributions; and... Since you are setting a very bad example before other ministers and laymen by your selfish, unwise, self-styled, leadership and actions; and... Since you are misleading God's people through false teaching with regard to what they should do in order to obtain for themselves equality and civil rights; and... Since you are continually handling the word of God deceitfully in your madness and folly to play and prey upon the unlearned, inexperienced and emotional type of both races for self aggrandizement; and... Since you are reaping a great harvest from those that are gullible by promising them liberty, the Bible says "While they promise them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption; and whereas the world would be better off without any individuals of the aforementioned type and shrewdness.

I, therefore, challenge you Dr. Martin Luther King, to a public debate, to be held at the Richmond California Civic Auditorium on Friday, February 14, 1964, seeing that you already have a speaking engagement here at the Contra Costa Junior College on the evening of this same date, February 14, 1964, which should make it convenient for you.

All the expense in connection with using the Richmond Civic Auditorium for said debate will be shared equally by your organization "The Southern Christian Leadership Conference" and "Dedicated Independent Society Committee Against Racial Demonstrations, Inc., (DISCARD).

This means that there will be no charge for admission, consequently no individual or group of individuals will profit financially from this "debate" that will do down in history as one of the greatest historical events in the cause of Jesus Christ, truth, Christianity and righteousness. Christendom needs such polemics.

Should you for any reason indicate an unwillingness to share in the expense of the Auditorium, DISCARD will assume all responsibility for the total expense of the auditorium providing you accept this challenge in writing, promising at the same time that you will appear.

In this debate you may have whoever and as many as you like or "seconds," e.g., Seminary professors, Moderators, Bishops, Bible students, Preachers, Theologians or Educators. I shall appear alone, armed with Holy Scripture, certain information pertaining to constitutional government and other documentary evidence.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744, 1964

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TO:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Belmont
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Mohr
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. DeLoach	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Casper
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Evans	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Callahan
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Conrad
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REC-57

16 JUL 30 1964

ENCLOSURE

Clyde Tolson

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7/21/64

TO: MR. BELMONT  
 FROM: C. A. Evans  
 RE: VISIT OF MARTIN LUTHER KING  
 TO JACKSON & GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

In line with Bureau instructions issued to him concerning the above visit, SAC Roy Moore called from Jackson, Mississippi, at 5:10 p.m. to advise that Martin Luther King and his party arrived at the Jackson airport at 1:20 p.m., Central Standard Time. A short press conference followed. King then retired to a private room, made available by the airport, where he held a conference with representatives of COFO and SNCC. He then returned to the airport proper and boarded a plane for Greenwood, Mississippi at 2:36 p.m.CST. While en route to the plane he conversed with the press. There were no incidents during his stay in Jackson.

SAC Moore advised there were 16 Jackson police officers at the airport, as well as agent personnel. Moore also talked with the Governor, who expressed a willingness to cooperate. The Governor, himself, alerted the Highway Patrol; in addition Governor Johnson is going this afternoon to Greenwood for a funeral, and said he would talk with local authorities there.

SAC Moore will keep us advised of developments.  
 CAE:CSH(4)

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JLM/ML  
 6076

100-101-40  
 ENCLOSURE

4 Thursday, July 23, 1964 THE WASHINGTON POST

# King Asks LBJ To Have Marshals Guard Registrants

By Thomas R. Kendrick  
Staff Reporter

JACKSON, Miss., July 22  
Continuing his tour of Mississippi with an omnipresent police escort, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. urged President Johnson today to appoint a panel of U.S. marshals to ensure Negro voting rights.

The civil rights leader flew here from Greenwood, where more than 1500 cheering, foot-stamping Negroes turned out last night to hear him laud the newly formed Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and tell them to "keep on moving" toward the ballot box.

Shortly before he spoke at the first of two rallies, a low-flying plane ejected a shower of leaflets, signed, "The White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan." They labeled Dr. King the "Right Rev. Riot Inciter" and a "dedicated, conscientious Communist."

Today, Dr. King told a press conference that President Johnson now has authority to appoint voting rights marshals who could be empowered to accompany five or more persons to the office of the registrar if they claim interference in or deprivation of the right to vote.

## Platform Plank?

Head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Dr. King indicated he would seek to discuss the plan personally with President Johnson before the Democratic National Convention and submit it as a specific platform proposal. "This is one way," he said, "to grapple with the problem short of Federal troops."

Last year, Dr. King declared, only 1636 Negroes registered to vote in Mississippi although many thousands tried, "in spite of violence and economic reprisals."

## Registration Lag

"At this rate, it would take 135 years to register one-half of the potential Negro vote."

Fewer than 30,000 of Mississippi's more than 400,000 Negroes of voting age are now eligible to go to the polls.

The crude mimeographed flyers dropped in Greenwood charged that Dr. King "is on a mission under special orders from leaders of the National Democratic Party." Chief goal of the predominantly Negro Freedom Party is to unseat the State's traditional Democratic Party organization at the National Convention.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 RMI/LL  
6076

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

4 AUG 3 1964

19



### FBI Probes Leaflets

The FBI here said it is investigating the source of the leaflets.

Later last night as more than 1000 Negroes packed an Elks Hall to the rafters and watched through windows, Dr. King ignored the flyers. But he warned that if Negroes "mobilize the power of their souls," they will be "able to turn this Nation upside down in order to turn it right side up."

Dr. King drew loud applause when he charged three young missing civil rights workers were "murdered by the silence and apathy of good people," and that the "time has come for the FBI" to say exactly "who perpetrated this dastardly act."

Dr. King, who had previously consigned his schedule to the State's urban centers, announced today that he now hopes to visit Philadelphia in rural Neshoba County, where the missing civil rights workers were last seen.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) completed the transfer of their national headquarters from Atlanta to Greenwood to push voter registration and enroll Freedom Party members.

### "Nobel Peace Prize"

#### Is Urged for King

Special to The Washington Post

COPENHAGEN, July 22  
Various Scandinavian organi-

zations and leading individuals in Denmark, Sweden and Norway are urging the Nobel Committee in Oslo to award this year's Nobel Peace Prize to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

Two Danish newspapers today strongly supported the idea of awarding the coveted prize to Dr. King. They are Copenhagen's influential conservative newspaper Politiken and Sjællands Tidende.

The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded annually by a special committee of the Norwegian parliament and the announcement of its choice is made at the end of October or early in November.



Associated Press

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., at right, chatted with a family in Greenwood, Miss., Tuesday during his door-to-door

campaign urging all Negroes to register and vote for his Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/21/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/24/64 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

F B I

Date: 7/17/64

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CPUSA-NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS  
IS-C  
(OO: NY)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4JRM/ML  
6026

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above; two copies are enclosed for Atlanta and one each for Memphis and New Orleans.

The source used in the letterhead memorandum is

b(2) b7(D)

The New York Office has no additional information identifying the organization of Swedish students referred to in the letterhead memorandum.

- 5 - Bureau (100-3-116) (Encls. 7) (RM)  
    (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)  
    (1 - 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)  
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encls. 2)  
    (Info) (RM)  
    (1 - 100-6520-A) (CPUSA-NEGRO QUESTION)  
1 - Memphis (100- ) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)  
1 - New Orleans (100- ) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)  
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)  
1 - New York (100-151548) (42) 100-106670-

JMK:gmd  
(13)

NOT RECORDED

128 JUL 28 1964

Approved: [Signature]  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per

AUG. 3 1964

100-3-116-1823  
ORIGINAL FILED IN

NY 100-151548

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from [REDACTED] This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

b(2)

b7(D)

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1135

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/24/64 pulled from this file  
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Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
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RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
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CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/24/64 pulled from this file  
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Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: July 22, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING  
PLOT TO ASSASSINATE  
CALL FROM GOVERNOR NELSON  
ROCKEFELLER'S OFFICE  
7/21/64ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 J12/n14  
6076Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Pursuant to the Director's instructions, I returned a call of Mr. Alexander Aldrich, Executive Assistant to Governor Nelson Rockefeller, at 6:25 p.m., 7/21/64. I told Mr. Aldrich that the Director was in travel status and unfortunately could not be reached. He indicated that he felt it perfectly satisfactory to deliver a message from Governor Rockefeller to me so that I, in turn, could tell the Director.

Mr. Aldrich stated that Reverend Wyatt T. Walker, as assistant to Reverend Martin Luther King, had told Governor Rockefeller in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, on the afternoon of 7/21/64 to indicate that Reverend King, Walker, Ralph Abernathy, Andrew Young, Dorothy Cotton and Harry Boyt, all of Reverend King's organization, would be making a trip through Mississippi during the next several days. Stops would be made at Greenwood, Jackson, Meridian, Philadelphia, and Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Walker told Governor Rockefeller that Reverend King would appreciate anything possible the Governor might do to add to the security and protection of Reverend King. Walker further told Rockefeller that Reverend King had received information that an organization known as the Guerrillas from Lucedale, Mississippi, had planned to assassinate both him and Reverend King.

Mr. Aldrich stated that Governor Rockefeller had instructed him to transmit this information to the Director as expeditiously as possible. I did not tell Mr. Aldrich that we already had this information and had taken certain steps in Mississippi regarding this matter. I did tell Mr. Aldrich that the FBI, as an investigative agency, has no authority to offer protection. Mr. Aldrich stated that both he and Governor Rockefeller were aware of this fact, however, did want to let us know the threat to Reverend King. I told him that the information would be transmitted to the Director.

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:dgs

(5)

9 AUG 1 1964

REC-22

100-106670-408

16 JUL 28 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

CRIME RESEARCH

DeLoach to Mohr Memo, 7/22/64  
RE: REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING  
PLOT TO ASSASSINATE

Mr. Aldrich is a former Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Police who worked under former Commissioner Steve Kennedy for approximately four years.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

✓

*[Handwritten initials]*  
*[Handwritten signature]*

EX-61  
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6:07PM July 21, 1964

Mr. ALEXANDER ALDRICH, Gov.  
Nelson Rockefeller's Executive  
Assistant, telephoned through  
secretary from New York for the  
Director. He was advised of the  
Director's absence.

Mr. Aldrich stated that he had  
just talked to Governor Rockefeller  
in Wyoming and the Governor wanted  
him to talk to the Director pertaining to two  
matters. The first matter is some information  
concerning Martin Luther King and Ralph Abernathy.  
The second, the Governor wanted the Director's  
advice on whether any further action is necessary.

Mr. Aldrich stated that he would appreciate the  
Director's calling him at his office in New York,  
JU 2-7030 or JU 2-7035. He stated he would be  
at his office until 6:30PM, then on his way home.  
His mobile telephone number is JL 6-9250.

Mr. DeLoach returned Mr. Aldrich's call.

oae

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4/Amid  
6076

100-10670-408  
ENCLOSURE

MR. TOLSON ✓  
MR. BELMONT ✓  
MR. MOHR  
MR. CASPER  
MR. CALLAHAN  
MR. CONRAD  
MR. DELOACH ✓  
MR. EVANS  
MR. GALE  
MR. ROSEN ✓  
MR. SULLIVAN ✓  
MR. TAVEL ✓  
MR. TROTTER  
MR. JONES  
TELE. ROOM  
MISS HOLMES  
MRS. METCALF  
MISS GANDY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen *RD*

FROM : Mr. McGowan *McG*

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING  
RACIAL MATTER

DATE: July 25, 1964

1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. McGowan  
1 - Mr. Thompson

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*b7(c)*

SA [REDACTED] called from Meridian, Mississippi, at 8:55 AM, 7-25-64, on instructions of Mr. Rosen to advise that close coverage is continuing to be given to Martin Luther King. No disturbances have been noted and King is scheduled to leave by plane for Atlanta at 8:31 AM, Meridian time.

## ACTION:

For information.

FDT/map  
(5)

*700*

REC-22

*100-10510-407*

13 JUL 28 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JAM/K-100  
6076

*6*

Date of Mail 7-23-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

**SEE NEXT PAGE**

Subject JUNE MAIL Martin Luther King, Jr.

Removed By 65 AUG 3 1964

File Number 100-106670-406

Permanent Serial Charge Out

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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☒ For your information: JUNE file BEING PROCESSED AND  
will be sent AT A LATER DATE.

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
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